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• LAST EDITION

GERMANY FACES A VERY SERIOUS RAILWAY PROBLEM

With No Solution in View, German High Command Is Said to Entertain Doubts as to Much-Heralded Offensive in West

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
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LONDON, England (Wednesday)—From a fully authoritative source and one preeminently capable of issuing reliable information on such matters, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau has received some striking data on the railway situation in Germany. That the transport problem in Germany has long been causing trouble is well known, but its seriousness has not been fully grasped, and the matter is important in view of the possible much-heralded German offensive, and generally in estimating Germany's capacity to keep going. Unless the deterioration of the railways is remedied, the blows of Prussian militarism must become relatively wavering and therefore increasingly ineffective.

Statistics are notoriously dangerous but there is good reason to trust the general impression derived from those given below. What was position before the war? Germany had a network of 39,000 miles of railway and in July, 1914, possessed 622,000 goods wagons. Unfortunately while capturing many thousands of additional miles of railways in occupied territories, Germany did not capture an equivalent of rolling stock and in October last Germany had 155,000 of her wagons in Belgium, Poland, Courland, Rumania and Serbia and possibly more in France and Italy. In addition there is to be reckoned the wastage of rolling stock, which is more difficult to judge. A very conservative estimate of the wastage during the 3½ years of the war is 35,000 wagons, especially reckoning the enormously intensified wear and tear of war time. Germany has built wagons, of course, but the Prussian Undersecretary for Railways, and the newspaper *Schlesische Zeitung*, which circulates at the center of wagon-building industry, have at different times given figures which corroborated each other and indicate that Germany had built 120,000 wagons between August, 1914, and December last.

Balancing these figures against each other gives a net decrease since the war began of 70,000 wagons employed in Germany's own behalf. How far, if at all, Germany has been able to draw on adjoining neutrals is a difficult question to answer, but there seems good reason to believe that the general conclusion that Germany's total of wagons has actually and relatively declined, while the burden placed upon it has relatively and enormously increased.

As with wagons so with locomotives, and there has been a corresponding deterioration of permanent ways which reacts again on the rolling stock, although neutrals probably exaggerate in describing German railways as "shaking to pieces." A German railway official who calculated that over two-thirds of the German locomotives would be worn out by August, 1918, possibly also exaggerated. However, the best of the railway staffs long ago were taken into the army or sent to occupied territories, the lack of grease and lubricating materials is well known, and substitutes for copper, tin and other materials in railway building have proved most unsatisfactory, and the railways are overloaded and overworked. Apparently these factors of destruction are daily intensified.

The difficulties of building are such that hardly two-thirds of the Prussian building program for 1917-18 appears to have been carried out, according to an official statement in the Prussian *Landtag* and the program for 1918-19 was made smaller instead of bigger, the balance to be made good by purchases, though where was not specified.

Building and repairing are alike difficult for there is a scarcity of building materials and inadequate substitutes, a shortage of labor and a declining output of labor. There was more than 60 per cent increase in wagons under repair in October last as compared with October, 1916. What has been said of Germany applies as well to Austria and just as the former German inroads into conquered territories increased her liabilities without increasing her assets, so it has probably been with the latest Russian advances.

It seems impossible that Germany can help her railway problem by adding to it in effect the negative quantity of Russia's railway resources. Germany will have to rely on herself to bring from the East the hypothetical food stores she has promised her people, while simultaneously carrying out in the West that super-offensive which may or may not finally project itself through the cloud of would-be terror-inspiring rumors which have preceded it. The German high command is thought to be very dubious about the offensive, fearing another Verdun, and must regard the railway situation alone as sufficiently doubt provoking.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Artillery Active in France
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Artillery activity along the right bank of the Meuse and in the Rhaillon, Angerviller and Lorraine regions, was reported by the French War Office last night.

Raid on British Post
LONDON, England, (Wednesday)—A strong enemy party raided a British post south of Armentieres on Tuesday night, following a heavy bombardment. Sir Douglas Haig reported today. A few British soldiers are missing. In the neighborhood of La Vacquerie, an approaching party of enemy troops was driven off by the British fire. A British raid north of Lens was successful, several prisoners being brought back.

Southwest of Cambrai, and opposite Loos, the enemy artillery was active on Tuesday evening. It was also active in the Messines sector and at Passchendaele.

Successful American Raid
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The American troops successfully raided German trenches south of Richecourt.

Aeroplanes Accounted For
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office reported eight German aeroplanes shot down.

VACCINATION BILL DEFEATED

Massachusetts Senate Rejects Proposal to Extend Practice to Private Schools of State

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
BOSTON, Mass.—A proposal to extend the compulsory vaccination law to the 200,000 private and parochial school pupils in Massachusetts was defeated in the Legislature, on Tuesday afternoon. The proposition was backed by the medical profession, but was opposed by many parents, especially by those who send their children to private schools solely to escape compulsory vaccination in the public schools.

Action came in the State Senate on a petition of Dr. George W. Gay, former president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. The Committee on Public Health favorably reported a bill, with two members dissenting. The measure was rejected on a viva voce vote, not a single voice being heard in favor of advancing it to a third reading. It does not have to go to the House of Representatives.

There was practically no debate on the measure. Senator George H. Jackson of Lynn, who dissented from the favorable committee report, characterized the measure as undesirable. He thought there ought to be some way left to parents to avoid compulsory vaccination.

Sensor George F. Hart of Webster, chairman of the Public Health Committee, said there was no serious objection to the bill, at the committee's public hearing. He had a list of 40 or 50 private schools which did not object. This list included a letter from Cardinal O'Connell, who had no objection to extending the Compulsory Vaccination Law to the parochial schools of the Commonwealth.

An explanation of the negligible opposition at the committee's hearing was given by Senator Joseph O. Knox of Somerville. He stated he was given to understand that there would be no vaccination bill reported out this year. Therefore he, and others, did not believe it necessary to show the committee how strong the public sentiment is against compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts.

Before rejecting the private school bill, the Senate advanced to a third reading a bill to require physicians to personally examine a child before granting a certificate of exemption. Today it was passed to be engrossed.

THE RESTRICTION ON BRITISH BARRELAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Times says it understands that in view of the cereal shortage the Government have found it necessary further to restrict the amount of barley to be used for brewing. As it has been decided that the present bulk barrelage shall be maintained, it is obvious this object can only be secured by brewing more beer of lower gravity.

The above confirms the statement made in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that the Food Controller's order represented only a slight further restriction in the use of grain for brewing.

BALTIC-BLACK SEA CANAL PROPOSED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The commercial agreement between Germany and Russia will contain plans for the construction of a canal which would form the connecting link of a waterway between the Baltic and the Black Sea, according to a Berlin dispatch to the *Politiken*. The cost is estimated at 20,000,000 marks, and German financiers, it is said, are ready to provide the money.

SHIPPING PROGRAM TO BE SPEEDED UP

Manager of Fleet Corporation Tells Committee Point Has Been Reached Where Every Effort Must Be Put Forth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Emergency Fleet Corporation of the Shipping Board is developing plans for the enlargement of the shipbuilding program, and for accelerating the work to the highest pitch of efficiency. This information was submitted on Tuesday to the Senate Commerce Committee by Charles A. Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who told the committee that the United States has come to the point where every effort must be put forth to speed up ship construction.

The Commerce Committee is in full accord with the plans submitted by Mr. Piez. In fact, members of the committee who have made a complete survey of the shipping program are far from convinced that the United States has come up to expectations in the matter of shipbuilding, though it is by now fully realized that on the ability of the United States to launch more tonnage largely depends success or failure in the great war.

Senator La Follette, chairman of the committee, was unwilling to reveal the plans submitted by General Manager Piez, but indicated that though these plans have not been fully completed, they are of such a nature as will reassure this country and the Allies that the United States is not going to fail in this important undertaking. This announcement, it is believed, comes very apropos, as on the ability of Mr. Hurley and Mr. Piez to produce tonnage will, in the last analysis, depend whether or not Secretary Baker will be able to make good his promise to have 1,500,000 American troops on French soil before January, 1919.

So far as can be learned from members of the committee, the new plan under consideration contemplates not so much the building of new yards as increasing the facilities in existing yards. This plan met with the approval of the committee, the view taken being that where an extension of ways is possible it should be immediately undertaken. Such a project recommends itself on the ground that the organization already exists and is a going concern. It would not be necessary to increase the number of skilled workmen in proportion to the increase in the number of ways. The principal addition would fall, rather, in the category of unskilled labor to supply the place of semi-skilled labor which is to be found in every shipyard and ready to undertake more difficult work.

Besides the enlargement of existing plants, new plants are to be immediately constructed. Nothing as large as the Hog Island enterprise is contemplated. The new yards will be on a much smaller scale and in all probability the construction and operation will be undertaken by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which will not employ an agent, as was done invariably in the past when new yards were constructed. As a matter of fact, the results under these agency contracts, as they are called, were far from satisfactory. In some instances, like that of the Sloane Company of Seattle, the Emergency Fleet Corporation had to step in and relieve their agent of the task.

The third part of the new program in process of development is the building of yards for the construction of concrete ships. The building of some of this new type of ship is already under way, and the original intention was to wait until the new type was tried out before entering on a large program.

Recent developments in the shipbuilding yards have finally convinced the Shipping Board that if the shipping program is to be a success the employees in the shipyards must be made to realize that freedom to strike and obstruct has very definite limits, and is not to be indulged in with impunity. All that is definitely known in this respect, however, is that the Shipping Board will no longer tolerate obstruction from any quarter. Up to now, it is well known that commercialism and a cynical disregard of the war needs of the nation have too often prevailed in the shipyards. Francis T. Bowles, an officer of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has just told the country that not one plant is working at full capacity. Speaking at Hog Island, he declared that all along the Atlantic coast shipbuilding is woefully lagging, and added that the only comparison between the various yards was as to which yard had done worst.

Labor has been consistently accusing the employers of profiteering and demanded its share in what it considered legitimate spoil. Employers have consistently accused labor of slackness.

The committee on Commerce believes that this lack of cooperation between employers and employees has been a serious factor in the delay which is now apparent to all. It is for this reason that the committee strongly recommends the Emergency Fleet Corporation to build and operate its own yards, and to eliminate altogether the intermediate agent. Only the future, however, will show how far such a policy will solve the labor problem.

BOLO AND PORCHERE APPEALS REJECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The appeals of Bolo Pasha, who was condemned to execution for treason, and of his minor agent, M. Porchere, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, have been rejected.

LEAGUE OF "PEACE AND DELIVERANCE"

New Ottoman Society Formed in Geneva to Secure Peace for Turkey and Deliverance From Evils of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

GENEVE, Switzerland—The Journal de Geneve, on Jan. 1, 1918, published the pronouncement of a group of Liberal (sic) Turks, of which the following is a translation:

"A patriotic Ottoman League has been formed under the name 'Peace and Deliverance', intended to include all the elements—Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan—of the Ottoman Empire.

"Kemal Midhat Bey, grandson of Midhat Pasha, father of Ottoman liberty, was elected representative and chief secretary. This political league has as its purpose the following:

"(1) To encourage and induce the Ottoman Government to conclude peace, and deliver the Ottomans from the evils of a war in which they are unnecessarily engulfed.

"(2) To call to reconciliation all the Ottoman peoples, who have become enemies to one another through the crimes of an evil administration.

"(3) To change Turkey into a modern state, conformable to the needs of the country and aspirations of the people, assuring liberty and autonomy, and special community organization for each of the races and religious bodies existing in the country.

"Kemal Midhat Bey first appeals to his Armenian compatriots, who have suffered so much under the despotism of the 'Germano-Jeune Turcs' in the following proclamation, inviting them with the other communities to confluence in a spirit of general reconciliation.

"To Our Compatriot Armenians!

"For about four years a spirit of blind folly has impelled the Governors of Turkey, young and old, to a rage of indiscriminate and foolish destruction. The plundering and massacring of all sorts should be replaced by an era of peace and concord in which we have lived in mutual good will for more than 600 years—Armenians, and we Muhammadan Turks.

"To you Armenians, faithful citizens, loyal and useful to the Empire, Turkey is indebted for eminent services, which you have rendered for the economic and commercial, as well as the intellectual and artistic, development of the Empire.

"At the present hour, a band of adventurers, designated 'Young Turks', have seized the power at Constantinople, and maintained it. They have resorted to such sanguinary measures as were never seen even in the reign of Abdul Hamid. You have been the helpless witnesses of this brutal extermination of your Armenian brothers, and these bandits have deported and massacred in hundreds of thousands.

"To justify these crimes, the present Government of Turkey has published a cynical, lying pamphlet against the Armenians. After slaughtering the women and children, it was necessary to invent all sorts of accusations against the unhappy Armenian people. If amongst the Armenians there were some blameable, it was the duty of the Government to search them out, and punish them according to the laws of the country. But because of some revolutionists—and they are always found—do not massacre, pillage and destroy more than a million of peaceable citizens, strong in their innocence, is an inexcusable act, which we, liberal and truly patriotic Turks, condemn with all our might, and which our religion emphatically repudiates.

"Armenians! You have been persecuted and massacred because you have demanded justice, and because you have claimed the right to live in security, and defend your welfare. Have not we, liberal Turks, suffered as much as you have for the same ideal?

"We believe that we are today discharging our sacred debt in declaring to the civilized world that you Armenians have always been faithful and loyal subjects of the Ottoman Empire.

"Armenians! You have been unjustly martyred up to the present time. We demand only that that freedom be assured to you to which you have the same right as we have—we Muhammadan Turks—and also all Ottomans without exception. As we have been persecuted for the same reasons, we should unite in the same cause, to overturn the tyranny of our oppressors.

"In loyalty and in sincerity, we extend to you our hand, which has not been defiled. Accept this hand, frankly and without any fear, to unite in a common effort to obtain in the near future the realization of our ideal—our freedom and our national prosperity.

"On the part of the Ottoman League of Peace and Deliverance,
(Signed) KEMAL MIDHAT,
"1 Rue de Villeneuve,
"Geneve."

PUBLIC TRUSTEES PLAN FOR ELEVATED

Joseph B. Eastman of Service Board Would Have Stockholders by Two-Thirds Vote Surrender All Control in Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Management of the Boston Elevated Railway by a board of publicly appointed directors as opposed to continued private management under any service at cost plan, was advocated by Joseph B. Eastman of the Public Service Commission at a joint hearing of the legislative committee on Street Railways and Metropolitan Affairs today.

Mr. Eastman outlined the commission's plan for absolute control by a board of public trustees, to whom the stockholders, by two-thirds vote, would surrender all control. He believed as good, if not a better management than the present one could be procured under this plan, and that the operating results would be materially improved. He added that private operation in this vicinity had not been marked by any special brilliancy or exceptional efficiency in the past.

Comparing investment and capital features, Mr. Eastman cited figures showing that the public-trustee plan would cost, during the first year, \$781,000 less than the service-at-cost plan drafted by counsel for the Elevated, and it would cost \$662,000 less each year thereafter. The saving over the service-at-cost plan of Chairman Macleod of the Public Service Commission was figured at \$401,000 the first year and \$281,000 thereafter.

Mr. Eastman doubted if adequate capital could be secured under service at cost, which he said not only places the entire burden on the car rider but admittedly removes the incentive for good management which usually accompanies private control. He seriously objected to leaving several state directors on the present Elevated directorate, declaring that under such an arrangement the state directors would be worthless, without having full control.

"It must be remembered all the time," Mr. Eastman said, "that the Boston Elevated was created to service the transportation needs of the metropolitan district, not to give anybody a profit."

He said there were holes in the capitalization of the company which needed stopping and that there were various other things that must be done before the property can be put on a wholly satisfactory basis, but the primary need just now is to restore the service as quickly and as efficiently as possible.

The reserve fund of \$1,000,000 contemplated under service at cost he believed to be an extravagance. Even if invested in government bonds, the return would be far less than what the road would have to pay in interest on the idle money.

Chairman Macleod told the joint committee that the engineering department of the Public Service Commission estimates the cost of changes for operation of rapid transit trains through the Boylston and Tremont Street subways at not less than \$1,000,000, rather than the \$400,000 estimated by John A. Beeler, the expert who made the recent investigation of the Elevated.

Mr. Eastman added, however, that the two estimates were on a different basis, the engineering department going further into the question of a new terminal at Kenmore Street Transfer Station.

Representative Worrall, House chairman of the Street Railway Committee, (Continued on page four, column five)

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A "SINGULAR" IDEA IN AN IRISH PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland—Under the heading "Singular," the following interesting item appeared in a Dublin Roman Catholic Home Rule paper:

"It is a singular thing that the only ruler in all the belligerent nations who studiously and consistently places reliance upon God is the German Kaiser. All the rulers of the other belligerent states are too materialistic to even mention the Deity, whom they ignore as if He did not exist. Probably many of them deny His existence. But in all his utterances the Kaiser has invoked the Most High and expressed confidence in Him. Apart from everything else, such as the origin of the war, etc., which as yet is not satisfactorily explained, we cannot, as a Christian people, fail to recognize, and even venture to admire, this public profession of faith in God, made so frequently in an age when unbelief and irreligion so enormously afflicts the whole world, and Europe in particular."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
AMSTERDAM, Holland—Speaking, as the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* says, "with deep emotion," Herr von Oldenburg, a friend of the Crown Prince, concluded a speech on Germany's war aims with the following words:

"We want no kingdom of renunciation; we want a kingdom of victory, success, and glory. It shall be, in the words of the Lord's Prayer, 'a Kingdom of power and of glory for ever and ever. Amen.'"

JOHN DILLON WILL LEAD NATIONALISTS

Member for East Mayo Is Unanimously Chosen to Succeed John Redmond as Chairman of Nationalist Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—John Dillon, Member of Parliament for East Mayo, has been unanimously elected chairman of the Nationalist Party, in succession to John Redmond. The motion to elect Mr. Dillon was made by Joseph Devlin.

John Dillon, M. P., is one of the old guard in the great struggle for Home Rule. He first entered the House of Commons in 1881 as member for Tipperary, and was an earnest supporter of Parnell. He was one of the pioneers of the famous "plan of campaign" and the Land League, and so vigorous were his methods that in 1888 he was imprisoned for six months. On his release, he went out to Australia and New Zealand, and in both countries collected funds for the Nationalist Party. In 1891 he declared against Parnell, and in the same year was again imprisoned. Mr. Dillon's parliamentary career has been a stormy one. After representing Tipperary, as already stated, he was elected for East Mayo in 1885, and has represented that constituency in the House ever since. He has always shown himself quite regardless of consequences when championing causes upon which he held strong convictions. Mr. Dillon is a staunch supporter of the Nationalist policy for Ireland, as enunciated by Mr. Redmond, and a strong opponent of the Sinn Fein movement.

BOSTON COAL RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
BOSTON, Mass.—Coal receipts at Boston today were confined to three barges with a total of 3465 tons of anthracite. One of the barges containing 1103 tons is destined for Lynn.

CHINESE OFFICER WARNS BOLSHEVIST FORCES IN SIBERIA

Commander of Troops at Harbin, Manchuria, Declares Invasion of Chinese Territory Will Be Regarded as an Act of War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—China is to adopt extreme measures against the Bolshevik forces in Siberia, in the event of the latter attempting to invade her territory. An announcement to this effect, made public in Peking, has been cabled to England. It states that the warning was issued through the commander of the Chinese forces at Harbin, Manchuria.

The crisis has arisen through the action of the Bolsheviks in attacking, and forcing to retire into Manchuria, the troops under General Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, whom China regards as the representative of the army of the Russian Provisional Government. The Chinese authorities, it is reported, have informed the Bolsheviks that they are unable to consider General Semenov a rebel.

A dispatch from Tokyo states that Japan has not yet come to a decision regarding the dispatch of troops to Siberia. Count Terauchi, the Premier, in replying to a question the House of Representatives, said the Government would take the utmost care and precaution in dealing with "this momentous situation."

Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister, replying to a question in the Diet, said no request that troops be sent to Siberia had been received from Japan's allies. An exchange of views, he said, was proceeding. The Opposition leader favored the sending of troops, but expressed the fear that the presence of Japanese in Siberia might drive Russia toward Germany unless the greatest precautions were taken.

It is stated that negotiations are now in progress between the Japanese and Siberian governments.

TOKYO, Japan (Wednesday)—Addressing the Diet on the Russo-Japanese situation, Count Terauchi said: "What causes me the greatest measure of anxiety is the turn events are taking in Russia. And now regulations governing the entrance of aliens into Japan have been severely tightened so as to bar, so far as possible, the influx of enemy and Bolshevik influence."

Commenting on the new regulations, the Secretary of the Police Bureau in the Home Office said:

"Chaotic conditions in Russia, coupled with the gradual extension of enemy activity toward Eastern Russia and even to Asia, have made it imperative that the Japanese Government compile stricter regulations in regard to passports for aliens landing in Japan. It is feared that foreign subjects working in behalf of the enemy may come to Japan through Russia. With the enforcement of the new rulings, Japan will cooperate with her allies in eliminating the extension of enemy influence in the Far East."

Message Is Approved

Words of President to Russians Praised in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson's message to the Russian people, sent to the Congress of the Soviets on the eve of the meeting of that body, occupies first place in the discussion here of the war situation. The President, it is considered, spoke only for this Government when he told the Russian people of the sympathy the American nation feels for them in this hour when German autocracy has thrust itself into their affairs to prevent the masses in Russia from establishing a free government. The message is considered to be in line with the President's previous pronouncements relating to Russia, and a persistent appeal to the Russians for the establishment of a stable government.

In both Houses of Congress members of both branches praise the message because of the implied refusal shown in it to admit ought but that the Russians will, even yet, establish for themselves a government that will express the will of the people.

Second only to the President's message, is the interest in the Siberian and far eastern situation. So far as the State Department is concerned, no word has come from Tokyo indicating what Japan's intentions are. Under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it has appeared that Japan is under treaty obligations to come to the assistance of Great Britain if the integrity of India should be threatened. So far as that situation is concerned, it is the opinion of allied diplomats that India is not yet threatened, although in the development of the Pan-Turanian movement that menace may ultimately appear. Then Japan must act under treaty obligations alone, even apart from any other engagements it may have as a member of the Entente.

The disposition of this Government, while it is not interfering in the formation of Japan's decision, is to consider that Tokyo will act in good faith

In guarding the interests of the Allies in the Far East. This Government is already committed to the doctrine of propinquity in the Lansing-Ishii agreement with respect to China and the open door, and it has been observed that the application of this doctrine may be easily extended to Siberia in the present circumstances. If China should be menaced, it is argued, Japan would be obligated to step in under the Lansing-Ishii agreement, just as she would be in the case of India under the Anglo-Japanese alliance. In both situations, the doctrine of propinquity applies. Herein diplomats see Japan's opportunity to enter Siberia in good faith on behalf of her allies, and perform her function along a line of policy to which she is already committed by treaty obligations.

Furthermore, as appears from comments in the Japanese press now beginning to appear in the United States, the Japanese people are already awakening to the German menace, that is advancing toward their sphere of influence steadily from the West. German propaganda is at work, both in Japan and China, intended to lull the people into a feeling of fancied security, and to prevent any action that might defeat Germany's plans for world conquest. It is a situation practically such as that which prevailed in this country previous to its entrance into the war.

Message From Labor

Mr. Gompers Addresses Soviet in Name of World Liberty

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today announced that he had sent a message to Russia for American labor. The message urges the Russian Soviet to say how America can help; and says that the labor hosts of this country are willing to extend an assisting hand.

Mr. Gompers' cable reads: "To the All-Russian Soviet, Moscow: We address you in the name of world liberty. We assure you that the people of the United States are pained by every blow at Russian freedom, as they would be by a blow at their own. The American people desire to be of service to the Russian people in their struggle to safeguard freedom and realize its opportunities. We desire to be informed as to how we may help. We speak for a great organized movement of working people who are devoted to the cause of freedom and the ideals of democracy. We assure you also that the whole American nation ardently desires to be helpful to Russia and awaits with eagerness an indication from Russia as to how help may most effectively be extended. To all those who strive for freedom we say courage. Justice must triumph if all free people stand united against autocracy! We await your suggestions."

"American Alliance for Labor and Democracy."

"Samuel Gompers, President."

Leon Trotsky's New Office

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Leon Trotsky is president of the special Petrograd military revolutionary committee which has been set up as a result of the departure of the Government for Moscow.

Another committee of 10 members, representing the council of commissioners, also will be formed, with M. Zinovief, a Lenin adherent, as president.

Rumanians Evacuate Bukovina

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Berlin reports that the Rumanians in accordance with the preliminary peace treaty are evacuating the Bukovina, and the Austro-Hungarian troops have occupied the town of Sereth.

Wilson Message Praised

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Manchester Guardian, praising President Wilson's message to the all-Russian Congress of Soviet today said:

"Once more President Wilson has intervened to correct the diplomatic errors of America's allies, seizing the occasion to send a most cordial message to the Russian Soviets. Why, when any new issue arises, should all that is generous and statesmanlike come from the other side of the ocean?"

Diplomatists Dined

WASHINGTON, D. C.—David R. Francis, the United States Ambassador at Volodga, cabled the State Department under date of the 11th that he and other diplomatists had been entertained at dinner by the Mayor. Mr. Francis apparently has no present intention of moving.

Allied Missions Leave Rumania

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After promising that the allied military missions in Rumania would be allowed to depart for home, Count Czerin tried to balk them by decreeing they should enter quarantine for a month, according to State Department advice today.

The mission, however, decided not to observe this quarantine, and so departed with other Americans for Odessa under a promise of a safe conduct from the Rumanian King.

DIRECTOR OF AIRCRAFT BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Walter S. Gifford, director of the Council of National Defense, is now director also of the Aircraft Board. He will handle the problems of organization and administration.

AVIATION SUM DOUBLED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Naval Committee yesterday increased an item of \$94,000,000 in the naval appropriation bill for naval aviation to \$188,000,000 and provided for an increase in the number of marine corps officers.

DRY RATIFICATION ACTION POSTPONED

Rhode Island Senate Resists Vigorous Appeals of Minority and Indefinitely Puts Off Action on the Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—By the close vote of 20 to 18, the Rhode Island Senate on Tuesday decided to postpone indefinitely action on the resolution providing for ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

In doing so it went contrary to the expressed wish of a large majority of the citizens of the State who have expressed their opinion on the subject of the federal amendment, and resisted the appeals of a vigorous minority of the Senate which pleaded that it face the question and settle it.

Senator Sherman of Portsmouth said that 15,938 qualified electors have asked for ratification as against 5760 qualified electors opposing it. The committee received from persons that it felt were most interested, namely, women of voting age, petitions signed by 55,114 women, asking for ratification of the amendment. It received resolutions against ratification from 62 labor and other organizations, he said; but from 249 church and other organizations received resolutions favoring ratification. In addition, there were 300 miscellaneous signatures in favor of it.

He opposed the postponement of the resolution. He said the Special Legislation Committee had given full consideration to the resolution, and that it was the opinion of the committee that the people of the State want prohibition.

Senator Cutler of Scituate said it was a great day in the annals of Rhode Island, and he asked that the Senate act. He recalled Lincoln's saying that when he got the chance to hit slavery he would hit it hard. "I have the chance to hit the liquor traffic and I am going to hit hard," he said. "Let's settle this great fight now like men. Let us here, as men, act on this important question. We know how the people feel on it. More than 1000 petitions have come here for the passage of this bill, to 100 against it."

The motion for indefinite postponement was made by Senator Saugy of Warren, and seconded by Senator Kane. Speaking in favor of the motion to postpone action, Senator Archambault made the statement that the passage of the resolution to ratify the amendment would not expedite or retard national prohibition in any degree, and that the President of the United States has the power to declare national prohibition at any time he sees fit to do so. Senator Archambault said he was in favor of prohibition.

Those who voted in favor of indefinite postponement were Senators Aldrich, Andrews, Archambault, Bodington, Carpenter, Casey, Connery, Gorton, Head, Kane, Lemoureux, Lewis, McCabe, McKenna, McLaughlin, Saugy, Simmons, Troy, Wilcox, Wilder—20.

Those who opposed it were Senators Armstrong, Barry, Colwell, Cutler, Drummond, Farnum, Harris, Hay, Hoxsie, Kenyon, Langworthy, Madison, Peckham, Pratt, Sherman, Smith, Taylor, Wardle—18.

Situation in New York

Assembly Favours Delegating to People Decision in Regard to Amendment

ALBANY, N. Y.—By a vote of 84 to 64 the Assembly on Tuesday night favored the federal prohibition amendment, but with a provision making it a bill to be submitted to the people in referendum. This puts the Assembly on record as opposed to ratification until the people shall have registered their wishes in the matter at the polls. Similar action is anticipated in the Senate.

The wets claim a victory but the drys say they are not through fighting and that Governor Whitman will not approve the plan by which the assembly dodge the prohibition issue by delegating to the people that which is the Legislature's sole province. Governor Whitman has said he is for ratification of the amendment, but he has not indicated what his position will be with regard to Tuesday's action.

The bill comes up for final passage Monday. The drys call the action only a setback and will advise every man who voted against the adoption of the referendum to refrain from voting for the amended bill. They say it will then become apparent whether those responsible for the state plan, said to be without warrant in law and without binding force, really want the measure submitted or voted for it merely in the effort to block ratification this session.

By defeating a motion to postpone action indefinitely the wets claim they have absolved themselves from the charge of wishing to block ratification.

PROHIBITION POLICY IN CANADA APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Government has been the recipient of many congratulations on its recent liquor regulations by which the manufacture of intoxicating liquors is forbidden after April 1. While there were few people who believed that the Government would weaken on the policy which was pronounced by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, yet general relief was felt when the last step was taken which makes Canada practically a dry country.

On April 1 a few cities in the Province of Quebec will be alone in the possession of the doubtful privilege of being able to sell liquor. Local op-

tion will go into force in the city of Quebec on May 1, while Hull will become dry on the same date, these two being the results of referenda. There are still three small places in the district where intoxicating liquor will be sold until the end of the war, the nearest to Ottawa being a place called Thuro, about 30 miles distant. The mayor of Hull, who has been an indefatigable worker in the interests of prohibition, expressed the opinion that the disappearance of the liquor traffic would be a blessing to the city.

There is considerable speculation in temperance quarters as to what form the temperance legislation of the Ontario Parliament, which is to be introduced this week, will take. Chief interest centers round the question whether the bill will contain a further radical step forward in the shape of the prohibition of direct deliveries. It is pointed out that the stand taken by the Federal Government in regard to the prohibition of imports is of interest in Ontario, as it puts the next move up to the provincial Legislature, but it is said that there are quite a few members who are not inclined to support a restriction which would prevent a man from having liquor in his house. An amendment has been drafted which it is said would have the effect of eliminating direct delivery, but whether the Government will press it is not known.

At a meeting of the Methodist Ministerial Association, today, a resolution was passed placing on record its high appreciation of the firm stand taken by the Premier of Ontario, Sir William Hearst, in connection with the request by the delegation of laboring men to allow more alcohol in beer. The resolution concluded:

"We congratulate Premier Hearst and his colleagues on this manifestation of that righteousness which exalteth a nation, and heartily wish them prosperity and success in all the responsible work committed to their hands."

HOW GERMANS TAKE REPRISALS FOR RAIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Germany's latest scheme is to carry women off into captivity in revenge for air raids, says the Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail.

News has been received through Switzerland that Mme. Reuter, wife of the manager of the Longwy Steel Works, has been seized as a hostage in reprisal for the bombardment of those works. Several other ladies of the locality also have been arrested and interned at Holzminde.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES PROHIBITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Mr. J. R. Clynes of the Food Ministry expressed himself in the House of Commons yesterday as entirely opposed to prohibition unless it became a choice between bread and beer. The standard barrelage would be reduced to 12,500 barrels. Enforced teetotalism would not contribute to the winning of the war.

The Russian revolution might possibly be partly traced to the discontent through the suppression of vodka, which had not strengthened Russia either militarily or morally.

The House also discussed the ship-building problem, experts severely criticizing the Government.

Britain and Japan

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The subject of Japan's intervention in Siberia is to be raised in the House of Commons on Thursday by H. B. Lees-Smith, member for Northampton, when A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is expected to reply.

Reports of Siberian Army

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Numerous reports have been received of an army of German and other enemy prisoners in Siberia, Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, announced in the House of Commons today.

Dr. MacNamara, financial secretary of the Admiralty, expressed "profound appreciation of the seamanship and great gallantry" of the crew of the United States destroyer Parker, in rescuing ten members of the crew of the torpedoed hospital ship Glenart Castle.

STANDARDIZATION BOARD IN ENGLAND

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The members of the American Standardization Board, who are now in England, were the guests of honor at a reception given last night by their English colleagues.

Among those present were Winston Spencer Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, and prominent British engineering experts. Speeches were made by Mr. Churchill, F. W. Duffin, Andrew Weir and representatives of France and Italy.

Mr. Churchill, in discussing air raids, said that allied superiority in the air was shown by the ease with which allied airmen continually bombed interior German towns in broad daylight while the Germans only were able with difficulty to reach English and French cities at night.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—The annual spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society opened this afternoon with an unusually large number of entries. While the season has been somewhat later than usual this year, many varieties are being shown from the growers of New England.

GERMAN RAIDERS LOSE 4 MACHINES

Three Four-Seated Gothas and One Biplane Brought Down During the Attack on Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Germans lost four aeroplanes in Monday night's air raid on Paris, three four-seated Gothas and one biplane. Nine squadrons participated, some traveling between the Oise and the Ourcq, and others following the Creil-Paris and the Soissons-Paris railway.

French bombing aeroplanes carried out an extremely vigorous counter-offensive on the aerodromes from which the enemy machines started. A total of 5000 kilograms of explosives was dropped, numerous bombs reaching their mark.

The official report of the raid says: "According to the first news, nearly 60 enemy aeroplanes succeeded in crossing our lines. Thanks to the curtain fire which our artillery maintained throughout the raid with great intensity a certain number of the machines failed to reach their marks. Nevertheless numerous bombs were dropped on Paris and its suburbs. Several buildings were demolished and took fire."

Secretary Baker on Raid

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—When Secretary Baker, who is in the French capital, was asked for a statement on the latest German air raid, he gave out the following:

"It was my first experience of the actualities of war and a revelation of the methods inaugurated by an enemy who wages the same war against women and children as against soldiers."

"If his objectives are to damage property, the results are trifling when compared with his efforts. If his objects are to weaken the people's morale, the reply is given by the superb conduct of the people of Paris."

"Moreover, aerial raids on towns, which are counterpart of the pitiless submarine war and the attacks against American rights, are the very explanation of the reason why America entered the war. We are sending our soldiers to Europe to fight until the world is delivered from these horrors."

British Aerial Operations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Douglas Haig reports that on March 11th and 12th, 700 bombs were dropped on railway sidings and ammunition depots.

An official statement on aerial operations says: "There has been poor visibility, but over 500 bombs have been dropped on siding and ammunition depots at Aulnoye, southeast of Maubeuge and other depots south of Valenciennes, southeast of Cambrai and south of Douai."

In the air fighting 10 enemy machines were brought down and seven others were disabled; a German observation balloon also was brought down in flames. Two British machines are missing. In night bombing 200 bombs were dropped on sidings and a munitions dump northeast of St. Quentin. The enemy also dropped a few bombs during the night, but lost a four-seater machine which landed in our lines, the occupants being taken prisoner.

"On Monday we made the third daylight raid on Germany in four days. On this occasion four enemy stations and barracks at Coblenz on the Rhine were attacked, and over a ton of bombs were dropped. Bursts were seen on all the objectives, causing two fires, and a hit on a building in the southwest corner of the town created a very large explosion. Few enemy machines were encountered. All of our machines returned safely."

Coblenz, with a population of 56,476, is the fortified capital of the Rhine Province of Prussia. The town lies at the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle rivers, about 50 miles southeast of Cologne. Its chief building is the royal palace, completed in the latter half of the eighteenth century, which is graced by a noted statue of the Emperor William I. Piano and machine factories constituted the chief industries prior to the war.

Airships Attack Yorkshire Coast

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Hostile airships attacked the Yorkshire coast yesterday.

Air Activity for Five Days

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—British air activity for the five days from Wednesday to Sunday last has produced remarkable results. Forty-four German machines were brought down and 41 were driven down out of control and four observation balloons were destroyed. The British machines reported missing in the same period were 12, or one British for every German machine. During the same period the French accounted for 22. Such results have hardly been achieved in the past, even when the British were themselves preparing an offensive. This air fighting has also been in addition to the air raids into Germany against Stuttgart and Mainz; also many hundreds of bombs have been dropped on various objectives behind the enemy lines, both by day and night.

"Priscilla's Minuet" Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delicate appeal to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

man aeroplanes accounted for on March 11 and 12.

German Aerial Successes

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Nineteen enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down on the western front yesterday, the German War Office declared today. There were reconnoitering actions at various western points, the statement says. In the Champagne region our storm troops took 90 French prisoners.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday reads as follows: "Western war theater—The enemy artillery developed lively activity in the early morning between the Lys and the Scarpe. In the evening the artillery duel was frequently revived. There were minor infantry engagements at positions opposing each other."

"The British artillery was directed against villages in the rear and claimed numerous victims among the French population. Cambrai also received several shots of the heaviest caliber. "Elsewhere nothing new occurred."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British War Office issued a statement on Tuesday which reads as follows:

Australian troops carried out successful raids during the night upon hostile posts east and northeast of Messines.

A number of German troops were killed and a few prisoners were taken by us. Our casualties were light. The artillery was active on both sides during the night, southeast of Arrmentieres and east and northeast of Ypres.

On Sunday night and Monday a further advance was made astride the Jerusalem-Nabulus road. Considerable casualties were inflicted upon the enemy forces and several machine guns were captured.

Unfavorable weather prevented air cooperation.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office on Tuesday issued the following statement:

Heavy artillery fighting occurred in front of La Pompelle and in the region of Avocourt. In Lorraine we repulsed a strong raid in the region of Moncel. The enemy troops suffered severe losses and left 10 prisoners, including one officer, in our hands. On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

HARVARD PROTESTS SUBJECT OF DEBATE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Harvard debating team has protested the wording of the subject for the Harvard-Yale-Princeton debate on the ground that the present form gives the decision automatically to the affirmative.

The wording is: "Resolved: That the Government in financing the war should obtain a larger percentage of its funds from taxes than from bonds."

This is the second protest on the subject for the debate, as the subject proposed by Harvard was protested by Princeton and now Princeton's choice is protested by Harvard. Yale is expected to form the third subject.

The second debate of the three cornered intercollegiate series will take place in the Standish Hall Common Room Friday night at 7:30 o'clock. Standish will at that time take the affirmative against Gore on the question: "Resolved: That the United States Government should permanently retain the ownership and control of all railroads."

FARM COURSE PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—In response to an aroused interest in the subject a course in agriculture has been promised residents of West Roxbury and Roslindale for the West Roxbury High School pupils next autumn.

These sections of the city have become greatly interested in food production and more than 80 families have enrolled under the district committee on food conservation to raise all the vegetables they will need for the ensuing year. Many more are expected to be added to the number. By organization, fertilizers, implements and seeds are to be obtained at special prices, and the work expedited in various ways.

ANTIQUITIES SOCIETY MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—Members of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities are holding their eighth annual meeting in the Harrison Gray Otis House, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, this afternoon.

Examples of the values:

Size 5.11x3.0 at 75.00, size 3.11x2 at 30.00, size 1.5x2.5 at 15.00, size 3.0x2.0 at 20.00, size 1.5x2.5 at 40.00, size 3.11x2.1 at 30.00, size 3.10x2.1 at 30.00.

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SECRETARY BAKER EXPLAINS HIS VISIT

Object Is to Find Out How America May More Effectively Support Army and Allies

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, has given to American, English and French newspaper men the following statement regarding his visit to France:

"Our purpose in visiting France is to confer with General Pershing, to visit the American expeditionary force and inspect its lines of transportation in order that we in America can more effectively support our own army and the armies of our allies."

"Of course any visit to France at this time is a pilgrimage to the very shrine of heroism, and it will be an inspiration actually to see the great commanders and the armies which have so long held the frontiers of freedom against all attacks. In America, as in France, we have a civilian Secretary of War and civil power is supreme. That is one of the characteristics of the free institutions which we are fighting to maintain."

"Civil power must bring up the supplies of organized industrial resources and support its armies. In America now the dominant thought in all minds is war. Industry is organized and supplies are beginning to proceed in a satisfactory quantity. War matériel is accumulating and a great army is completing its training to join the force already here."

"There can be but one result when the forces of civilization in great countries like those now allied are combined to defend the vital principles of liberty. Our President has nobly phrased the spirit in which America entered the war, and his subsequent declarations reflect the feeling of the entire country that we are committed with all our resources to the winning of the war."

Marshal Joffre called on Secretary Baker soon after his arrival, and the Secretary later returned the call at the Marshal's headquarters. The Secretary then visited Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, American representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles, and called on President Poincaré. He also called on the Premier, M. Clemenceau and on Ambassador Sharp.

In a talk with newspaper men Mr. Baker said that he was impressed with the cordiality of the relations existing between the French and Americans, which had manifested itself in several ways since his arrival.

During the Secretary's call on Marshal Joffre he told the noted French soldier that he had been charged by President Wilson to express the President's strong personal friendship for him and to assure the Marshal that he preserved the warmest recollections of his visit to the United States. The President, Mr. Baker added, had directed him to convey to the Marshal an expression of the high esteem with which "the hero of the Marne" had inspired him. The Secretary conversed with Marshal Joffre for nearly an hour.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—The gradual spread of English, American and French foreign trade into German fields before 1914 was probably one of the factors in bringing about the world war of today, said Ansel R. Clark, Boston agent for the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at the monthly meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association in Young's Hotel, Tuesday night.

COOPERATION IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. AMHERST, Mass.—Greater cooperation between farmers and the Government in order that the producers of food may be more effective in winning the war, was urged by Charles W. Holman of the National Food Administration, speaking before some 200 farmers at the opening of the ninth annual "Farmers' Week" at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on Tuesday.

They are in the deep rich blues, old blues, rose, gold, fawn, mulberry, etc., in flower and medallion patterns—some with Chinese key, vine and cloud borders.

It is a good-looking, sensible hand-brush. Unless you are in the brush business you don't know anything about boar hair, or care about the rest of the manufacturing end, but we can assure you a better, more efficient, or more lasting hand-brush can't be produced. It's built to clean your hands and last.

That's why it costs a dollar and why it's worth much more to particular people. It stands ready, day in, day out, year on end, to clean your hands clean; will stand soaking in any temperature of water and soap won't phase it.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 3.

Number that have voted against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 40.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 11.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.

SWISS SCHEME FOR LAND CULTIVATION

Under New Plan Authorities Would Commandeer Land and Draw Upon Unemployed, Deserters and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—All sections of the Swiss press are greatly exercised at the moment concerning the controversy that has arisen in connection with the measures it is becoming necessary to take for increasing the home production of foodstuffs. So early as January of last year a decision of the Federal Council empowered the cantonal authorities to call upon all suitable persons to assist in the cultivation of the soil, the gathering in of the harvest, and so on, while the Military Department was simultaneously empowered to supply any deficiency by drawing upon the unemployed and upon deserters and refractaries who have taken refuge in Switzerland. This measure sufficed for the moment, but the needs of the present render increased production on a large scale a necessity, and the Military Department therefore recently summoned a meeting of experts to consider a scheme for the establishment of a special department of state to carry out the work, and for the introduction of universal civil service as a means to that end. The scheme submitted was that of a private individual, and it was expressly stated that the Military Department itself was not responsible for it, and that no proposal would be made to the federal authorities unless substantial agreement between the experts were reached; but in Socialist and alien circles in Switzerland the movement was at once described as official, and the strongest possible agitation was set on foot against it.

Apart from the objections raised in these quarters, however, there were others that were very generally recognized even by those who realize the need for increased production and for the labor required for the purpose. It was pointed out, for instance, that the introduction of universal civil service would be greatly prejudicial to Swiss subjects abroad, since if all aliens were pressed into the civil service in Switzerland a like service could be demanded of Swiss subjects abroad. On the other hand, the idea that the Swiss alone should be called upon to serve, while aliens in their midst were left entirely free, was dismissed as out of the question, and accordingly it was not long before it was announced that the proposal for universal civil service had been abandoned. The need for action of some kind still remains, however, and it is understood that there is still under discussion a scheme for cultivation on a large scale, which will enable the authorities to commandeer land where necessary, and to draw upon the ranks of the unemployed, the deserters and refractaries, and those liable to auxiliary military service, for the necessary labor.

This arrangement appears to have the approval of the majority of Swiss citizens, but it has led to no diminution of the agitation in alien and Socialist quarters, where the decision to abandon the idea of universal civil service was hailed as a "capitulation," but where the opposition to the modified scheme contemplated is equally strong. Switzerland, in fact, is again faced with a situation similar to that which preceded the Zürich riots in November, and this time in a still more accentuated form. The formidable body of deserters and refractaries in the country is again holding protest meetings, and has already issued a manifesto proclaiming that they consider the enforcement of compulsory service in their case to be an infringement of the Swiss right of asylum and an attack on their personal dignity. They have not, they declare, fled from the yoke of militarism in their own country in order to permit themselves to be militarized in Switzerland. Further, they refuse to perform auxiliary service so long as their fellow men in Switzerland are engaged in making munitions for the prolongation of the war, or in doing nothing, and they regard it as a crying injustice that they should have to bear the consequences of Switzerland's present economic position, for which they are in no way responsible. They will be ready to work, they add, when all exceptional legislation is abolished; that is, when no distinction is made between Swiss and alien and between deserters and interned prisoners of war.

Non-Socialist organs in Switzerland have not been slow to protest against such an attitude on the part of those to whom the Confederation has given shelter. M. Bonjour, a former member of the National Council, has pointed out in the *Revue* that the authors of the manifesto summarized not only refuse obedience to the federal authorities, but seek to impose conditions upon them, such as the stoppage of the entire war industry, so that thousands of workpeople engaged therein would be thrown upon the rates. "It is on the strength of the right of asylum," he writes, "that these gentlemen dictate such commands. They forget, however, that the right of asylum is not one that belongs to alien fugitives, but to our country, entitling it to receive such fugitives, but only so long as their behavior does not give any cause for complaint. . . . Messieurs les refractaires would do well to note the latter fact." The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* has also remarked that the element in question has not only helped to increase Switzerland's economic difficulties, but is directly and indirectly weakening her position as a neutral. Not only, it writes, is it to be presumed that belligerent powers take no account of the considerable body of deserters and refractaries in the country when apportioning the rations accorded to Switzerland; but the pres-

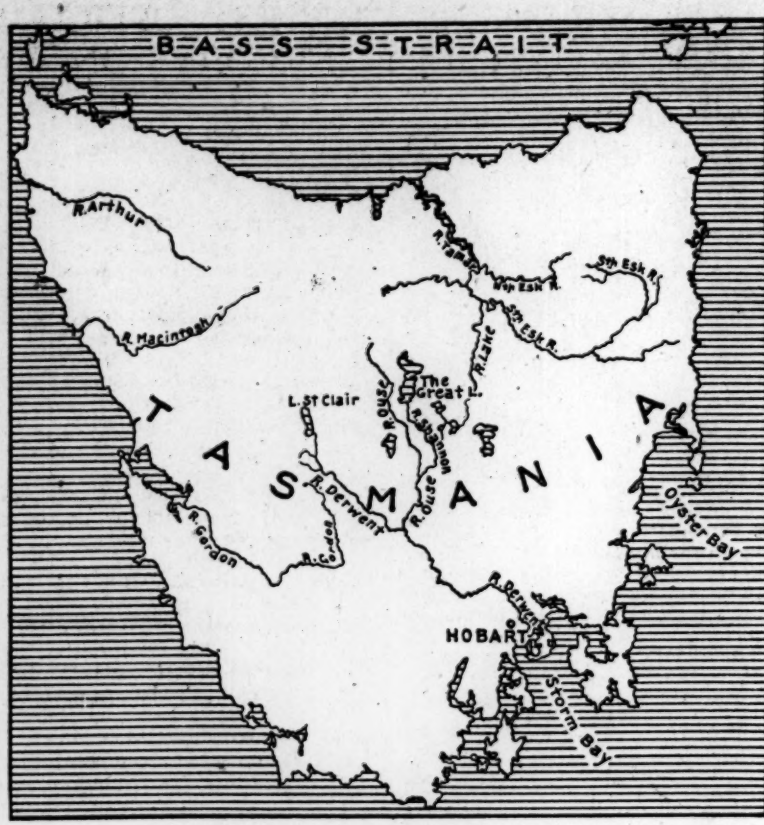
ence there of some 20,000 such people tends both by example and precept to propagate the idea of the refusal of military service in a country which must offer unflinching proof of its ability and determination to maintain order and protect its borders, if it does not want to provide one belligerent or another with an excuse for violating its neutrality on the ground that it does not adequately secure its flank.

The non-Socialist press is even more concerned, however, with the attitude of the Socialist element, the extreme section of which has entirely espoused the cause of the deserters, and draws no distinction between that aspect of the matter and the problem of civil service as a whole. Protest meetings and resolutions are again the order of the day, and, while details are not forthcoming as yet, it is understood that the police have just discovered a large store of revolvers, hand grenades, and revolutionary pamphlets in Zürich, the scene of the November riots. A meeting of labor union delegates in that city has also adopted by 132 votes to 75, the most intransigent resolution so far formulated. It calls upon the Swiss Labor Union and the executive committee of the Swiss Social Democratic Party to submit the following ultimatum to the Federal Council: 1. The recent proposal for the introduction of civil and auxiliary service to be completely withdrawn. All those already engaged in auxiliary service, including deserters and refractaries, to be immediately discharged and indemnified for all loss of wages and other expenses. 2. In order to secure the promotion of the home production of foodstuffs, an aim that is recognized as necessary, demobilization to begin forthwith and to be completed by May 1, 1918, at the latest, in so far as troops are not required for the customs service, the supervision of smuggling, and the requisitioning of all foodstuffs; a measure to be executed forthwith. 3. The plenary power bestowed on the Federal Council in 1914 to be placed at the disposal of a federal assembly to be convened forthwith. 4. If this demand is not conceded within 24 hours, a general national strike to be proclaimed forthwith, and to be sustained until all demands thereto made are conceded, the Federal Council being simultaneously called upon to retire, and new elections being held by the people.

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, the most authoritative organ of Swiss "bourgeois" opinion, takes a serious view of these developments. "It is no longer possible," it writes, "to doubt that at present a movement is afoot in our country that is directing its utmost efforts toward the overthrow of the existing order. Signs are multiplying that the revolutionary masses and their leaders see the moment approaching for deeds to give place to words. The growing danger of this movement cannot be denied when the November disturbances in Zürich are recalled. The spark that was then extinguished may reach the powder barrel before means are available to extinguish it. The Swiss Social Democratic Party has made itself the refuge of those anti-state ideas and elements that threaten the continued existence of our country. It has inscribed anti-militarism on its banners, while insisting on the stony dogma that 'the worker has no fatherland to defend.' We have seen the new element throw over a number of its most eminent leaders, because these could not reconcile with their conscience the taking of the modern socialist oath. The youthful element, which is in the ascendant in the party at the moment, has thrust into the background gray-headed party men of ripe political insight; in their place a handful of irresponsible dominators the field with revolutionary catchwords. . . . Such men have contrived to harness to their chariot the masses oppressed by the war and the increased cost of living. The times were favorable to their propaganda; at the outset those elements that have nothing to lose, but that hope to gain everything, rallied to the apostles of revolution. Hence today they have behind them a by no means inconsiderable following, which, although thoroughly heterogeneous and, therefore, unsuitable for positive political activity, nevertheless possesses the strength and the will to overthrow. The 'super-radicals' are in the process of becoming a strong 'party within the party.'

"The whole trend of the movement," writes the *Zürcher paper* in a further passage, "is too obvious not to justify a query as to what dark forces are at work at home and abroad. Our state neutrality is correct, unassailable; it is a breach now to be made in it, in defense, and an opportunity thereby created for intervention or invasion, by means of défilisme at home, by national strikes, and disturbances of the peace." Turning to another aspect of the matter the paper adds: "In the east, the right of national self-determination has been especially loudly proclaimed. Is it to be interpreted to the effect that a single class, a minority, is to have the mastery? If so, then certainly it will be a fight in which everything, our democratic State, is at stake with us also. That, however, would be quite a different fight from one fought on democratic ground and with democratic means for the realization of party aims, or on economic ground for the attainment of better working conditions. The latter are legitimate and the field is open; the former, the establishment of the hegemony of a minority, is an act of force; an overthrow of the State alone, but of democracy itself; the negation of a people's right to self-determination."

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY FUNDS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
JACKSON, Miss.—The Mississippi House of Representatives has passed the University of Mississippi appropriation bill, carrying as a support fund \$64,500 a year, and as repairs fund, \$15,000. The support fund is an increase from \$40,000 and the repairs fund from \$6,000 as originally proposed.



Tasmania's electrical power scheme

Island State sees great possibilities in utilization of the Rivers Shannon and Ouse

HYDRO-ELECTRICAL POWER IN TASMANIA

Developments Undertaken in Island State Open up Immense Possibilities—First Year's Work Eminently Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The industrial possibilities of cheap electrical power have now been fully recognized in Great Britain as a result of a report issued by a subcommittee appointed by the reconstruction committee. This committee has shown that a comprehensive policy for the whole country is necessary, and it is estimated that an annual saving of 55,000,000 tons of coal will be the result. In effect, it is pointed out that the collective method of production must supersede the individualistic method. The appointment of a board of electricity commissioners has been recommended, and various alternative proposals were considered as to whether such electricity supply business should be dealt with by the State, by municipal enterprise, by private enterprise, or by a combination of these.

In Tasmania and other parts of the Empire a number of large developments are being undertaken. These open up a vista of immense possibilities. The Government of Tasmania has taken a leading part in hydro-electrical enterprise. The report for 1916-17 has now been issued and shows the interesting possibilities of this great state undertaking. The general scheme might, however, with advantage be explained before dealing in a general way with these possibilities as shown in the report in question.

The source of power is the Great Lake, which has an area of about 42 square miles, and is at an elevation above sea level of about 3350 feet. The Great Lake has only one outlet, the River Shannon, which joins the Derwent farther down. A few miles to the west of the Great Lake there is a very marshy depression known as the 99 lagoons, which is simply one big shallow lake, and from that watershed the River Ouse has its source. The River Ouse rises at about 120 feet above the Great Lake level and is about seven to eight miles down its course it is from 1200 to 1300 feet below the level of the River Shannon, which, as stated, has its source in the Great Lake. By turning the water of the Shannon into the Ouse, there is, therefore, available a large power supply, and at a distance of about five miles down the stream the two rivers come together, making an available fall of about 1200 to 1300 feet. This fall is being utilized for power purposes, and by taking into use the Ouse and Shannon, enough water can be stored to develop about 85,000 horsepower for a period of 24 hours. The cost at which the power can be supplied will, of course, depend upon the quantities of the power taken and the character of its uses. Large users, it is estimated, should be able to get power at from £3 per horsepower per annum, while lesser users will have to pay £5.

The power can be distributed economically to all parts of the island, the power house being practically in the center, and, therefore, almost the same distance from all parts. The lines touch various large iron deposits, with the promising prospect of opening up and developing new sources of mineral supplies. It is estimated that 50 cubic feet of water per second represents about 5000 horsepower at the waterfall.

The hydro-electrical undertaking is also used for the purpose of producing metals, such as zinc, from concentrates and complex oils. The electrolytic Zinc Company of Australia Proprietary has just begun operations at its plant in Tasmania. This company was formed last May with a capital of £1,000,000 by a number of Australian producers of zinc concentrates in order to erect works for the electrolytic treatment of zinc concentrates, and the production of high-grade spelter. The plant has a capacity of 100 tons per day. This will show what rapid developments are taking place as a result of this great hydro-electrical scheme. Other important developments have also been made and are under consideration, and for this reason, the annual report, to

which reference has been made, is of extreme interest. As shown in the report, at the end of 1916, Parliament authorized the expenditure of a further sum of £171,000 to carry out certain necessary extensions to the scheme. Some of the items comprised in the proposals for this expenditure are as follows: Pipelines capable of carrying 16,000-horsepower of water, an 8000-horsepower turbine, a 6000-kilowatt turbo-alternator, and a new 4000 K. V. A. outdoor sub-station at Newton to supply the Hydro-Electrolytic Zinc Company.

The hydro-electric scheme came into commercial operation on Aug. 15, 1916, and the results of the first year's work, as shown by the report, have been eminently satisfactory. The electrolytic works of the Electrolytic Zinc Company were sufficiently advanced to enable them to take only a small supply of power, but this has been sufficient to allow of a considerable quantity of electrolytic zinc to be manufactured, as well as to enable the company to carry out researches into possible improvements in its manufacturing methods. These new works have not only provided a field for the employment of new labor, and thus have encouraged an influx of population, but have also meant a steady stream of traffic between Hobart and the mainland, bringing supply of concentrates and taking away electrolytic zinc. Experimental results have so far confirmed in every way American experience with the large electrolytic undertakings of that country. Two interesting, if incidental, points are mentioned in the report. It is recorded that all the buildings in the Waddamana village are lit with electricity and some of them fitted up for electric heating, cooking and water heating. It is also stated that a new business has been opened up in connection with the electric heating of incubators. It is expected that a very satisfactory business can be developed by applying electricity to incubation.

Tasmania appears to be bound up with hydro-electricity, but its development, merely through providing cheap power to small workshops and factories would prove to be inadequate. Very few such undertakings will be started, merely for this reason, as the cost of power is infinitesimal compared with that of raw material and labor, averaging only about 2½ per cent of the total manufacturing costs over the whole of such industries in the Commonwealth. Tasmania's geographical situation is unfavorable, and, except for certain specific products, her factories manufacture purely for the local market, for the simple reason that the cost of handling and export make it quite prohibitive to manufacture in competition with mainland concerns. It is quite clear, therefore, that the industrial development of this island state must be confined to the establishment of such industries as suit its natural position and advantages. The cost of transport and handling make the importation of raw materials for almost all the industries prohibitive. It appears, therefore, that selected industries alone can be made commercially successful, notwithstanding the fact that cheap motive power is available. The proposal to establish an industrial commission for the State on the lines of the proposal made by the Commonwealth to assist in the establishment of industries within the Commonwealth is under consideration. Meanwhile, data in regard to possible industries requiring considerable quantities of power are being collected. It is considered that the proposed industrial commission would decide whether a prospective industry should be a national one or not, and, if decided in the negative, whether private enterprise with or without the promise of government support should carry on the work.

In view of the policy adopted by the Federal Government in the matter of state undertakings, it would appear that hydro-electricity is essentially a state asset, for a large number of electro-chemical industries are commercially possible and only require the necessary initiative, courage, and capital, combined with the supply of cheap power, to enable them to be successfully launched.

SIR R. BORDEN AND MR. REDMOND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Premier of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, has sent through the Canadian High Commissioner, Sir George Perley, a message of regret and sympathy to the relatives of John Redmond.

LETTERS

A Word for American Indians
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your Monitor of March 6, 1918, appears an article, "American Indians Held as Evaders." The very title of the article is unfair to the American Indians, who have yet to be excelled, according to their numbers, in their volunteer service to our country. We are proud of our American army. We cannot praise enough the unselfish valor of the American soldier. I would not ask more for the Indian soldier, but he should receive no less. Hundreds of American Indians are serving in our army; and are proud to give their little service. Many have already spilled their lifeblood in the trenches "Over There." Upon America's altar of patriotism the American Indians have placed \$7,000,000 in Liberty Loan bonds. Upon America's altar of sacrifice hundreds of American Indians offer their lives. American Indians hear the voice of the Motherland calling them; and they step manfully to the front. The Indian women would be as brave as their white sisters when a common sorrow is eating at the heart.

American Indians are not evaders or cowards. Not one has been found destroying munition plants or bridges. Quite to the contrary, Indian money has helped to build many bridges in our various states. My own personal knowledge of Indian reservations leads me to doubt very seriously if these Goshutes deserve to be thus black-listed as evaders. This small band of Indians number about 153 souls. Deduct from this all babies, minor children, women, the aged and infirm, and you have a mere handful of able-bodied men. Seven Goshutes were arrested but the courts have not decided that they are guilty of the charge against them.

This unhappy affair recalls too vividly to mind a so-called "Ute War" in 1915. Tse-ne-gat, a Piute Indian, "after being chased by mobs, shot at by a posse, hunted into the mountains, and surrendering to a man who came with reason in his speech and justice in his heart (General Scott) was duly brought to trial on the charge of murder. Indian women had been shot and killed by cowboys, the lifeblood of men had been spilled, and these unlettered Red Men, in their desperate struggle for safety and genuine justice had become a problem in Utah. There need have been no trouble, if fair play had been apparent in the beginning. When General Scott took Tse-ne-gat to court for trial, it was fair play. The Indian obtained justice. He was acquitted of the charge." (American Indian Magazine, September, 1915.)

This Tse-ne-gat case is too recent; and it causes a reasonable doubt about the guilt of the arrested Goshutes now. Particularly so when the name of one who led the posse against Tse-ne-gat is again active in the arrest of the Goshutes. I do not wish to cast any criticism upon government officials, for I prefer to believe each is a loyal American seeking to perform his duties well. Still my heart constantly turns to the cause of my race. In his behalf, I venture to suggest that had the same amount of time, number of men, and money defraying expenses incurred in making arrest, together with the salaries of the government officials, been used to approach the Goshutes, with tokens of reason and justice permeating all actions, a real and lasting service might have been rendered to all Americans, both Red and White. (Signed) GERTRUDE BONNIN, Secretary, The Society of American Indians, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1918.

EXPRESS COMPANIES MAY BE TAKEN OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the scope of government control will probably be extended shortly to the express companies of the country, was intimated

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\$5 Help save the song birds

The song birds will prove a very great asset in the present war. They save millions of bushels of grain annually. It is your duty to protect them, furnish them homes for raising their young this spring. You will be repaid a thousand fold. They will live on your grounds and gardens and gladden your heart with their beautiful songs.
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JOSEPH H. DODSON,
President, American Audubon Association
717 Harrison Avenue
Kankakee, Ill.

ated at the offices of the railroad administration on Tuesday. The Adams, American, Wells-Fargo, Northrop, and other companies that would be affected are the ern, Canadian and Western.

Most express companies' earnings last year were far below the record of the year before. Some, notably the Adams, recorded an actual deficit in the later months. Government operation and compensation on the basis of the average earnings for the last three years is sought by most companies.

Since the Government took over the railroads, representatives of the express companies have conferred repeatedly with railroad administration officials urging the Government to take over their interests.

Some decision probably will be reached within 10 days, it is said. Action has been delayed by discussions of the proper basis of compensation.

An application of the express companies for a 10 per cent increase in rates is pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS REPORTED IN GALICIA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Anti-Jewish riots have occurred in Cracow, Lemberg and other towns in Galicia, according to advices received by the Provisional Zionist Committee. Many men and women were injured, and the rioters pillaged shops, stores and homes. Polish students were the ringleaders of the mobs, which were not interfered with by the authorities.

The rioting was fomented by the broadcast distribution of circulars and anti-Semitic leaflets, which were handed out even in the public schools, government buildings and railroad stations.

SHORTAGE IN SUPPLY OF ACCOUNTANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the war is increasing its demands for manpower from all professions is evidenced by the growing shortage in the number of accountants not in the employment of the Government. Professor John T. Madden of the school of commerce, New York University, expects the second draft to take all the graduating class and many of the undergraduates who have specialized in accounting.

ROADS FOR ARMY MOTORS TO BE PAVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
COLUMBUS, O.—The State of Ohio, probably by working penitentiary prisoners in day and night shifts, will rush to completion the old national road, by paving 12 miles in Muskingum County and 5 miles in Gurnsey County, to facilitate the movement of 40,000 army motor trucks to the seaboard. The State will take over private road contracts, Governor Cox said.

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AMERICANIZATION WORK IN SYRACUSE

Civic Organizations and Representatives Unite—Teaching to Be in Schools and Homes—Full Cooperation Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Representatives of large groups of foreign-born residents and of various civic organizations, at the instance of the Americanization committee of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, have organized themselves into the Syracuse Americanization League, for the purpose of making Syracuse an English-speaking city. Each large group has been urged to form a branch, with its own officers and executive committee, thus utilizing the combined energies and resources of all agencies in the city interested in the alien. Intensive house to house work is planned. It is hoped to secure the services of two supervisors, one man and one woman, to direct and administer the following plan:

To get the cooperation of a church or synagogue, as the case may be, and especially of the priest or rabbi, of the fraternal organizations, of the public schools and of the civic organizations of the group in question. To get volunteers who will go into the individual homes of those men and women who cannot go to the public school, lodge or church for instruction. To make a house to house canvass of homes where some member or members of the family may be willing to have a volunteer teacher. To standardize the instruction by securing an expert in the teaching of English to foreigners. To organize and direct a speaker's bureau for propaganda work.

The cooperation of the Jewish, Italian, Polish, Slovak, Greek and Armenian groups are reported as already assured, while the scattered individuals and small groups will be reached through the general committee, which consists of representatives of each group and civic organization already mentioned.

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MEN ARE CALLED FOR TANK SERVICE

Each Company of Infantry Unit at Camp Devens to Provide Volunteers for Training in Some Other Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A call for volunteers for tank service has been issued each company of the infantry unit, and from all sides there has been an eager response from the men who are desirous of entering this unique branch of the service. Men who are accepted will be sent to some other section of the country for training in this specialized line of warfare, and later they will probably participate in engagements of the regiments of the division. It is expected that the tanks assigned to each regiment will be manned by men from the same regiment. The order also calls for a full company, including cooks and assistants besides the regular privates. Only the best-trained men will be accepted for tank service which sooner or later indicates overseas duty.

News has been given out that the three hundred and ten motorized artillery regiment is to be motorized, which means the discarding of hundreds of horses which have just been trained for this service. With this plan in operation, the three hundred and first field artillery, which is an Eastern Massachusetts outfit, will be the only mounted regiment left in the artillery brigade.

Smoke bombs are now being used by members of the field artillery regiments, and daily instruction in their uses is being given by officers. The drills with the new 4.7 howitzers which arrived recently have also been commenced, the new guns being placed on the range where the men are given daily drills under the direction of Maj. W. H. Wertenbaker and Maj. Henry B. Gardner.

Two officers and 21 men are returning from Lima, O., with special army trucks for the ammunition train of the division, making the journey over the road.

Ten students from the Officers Training School are to be recommended for second lieutenancies, and they will probably be assigned to the engineer organizations and detailed for special duty.

Recruiting Office in Lynn

BOSTON, Mass.—The British-Canadian Recruiting Mission has arranged to open a recruiting office in Lynn, Mass., and as soon as headquarters are established a vigorous campaign for recruits will be waged in Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Peabody and adjoining towns. The office will be in charge of Lieut. Maurice Stehlin, who will be transferred from the recruiting office in Lawrence, Mass.

Jewish Battalion Plans

BOSTON, Mass.—At a meeting held at the headquarters of the Zion Association on last Tuesday evening, plans for enlisting several hundred men in a Jewish battalion were completed, and a permanent committee appointed to secure volunteers. The idea was first conceived by Lieut. V. Jabetinsky, a young Russian lawyer, and the plan received the commendation of the British War Cabinet.

The work in Boston was undertaken by Dr. J. Shohan, who is much pleased with the results so far obtained in this vicinity. "We have today," he said, "the names of 60 men on our list, and there is not the slightest doubt that by next week 200 men will answer to the call for service in Palestine. The work is continually going along by a quiet personal canvass."

The committee will be incorporated into a Boston branch of the American Jewish Committee for a Jewish legion, and an immediate drive will be started by means of appeals to all Jewish societies, mass meetings, and open-air rallies.

Northeastern Headquarters

BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Frederic G. Bauer, judge advocate of the northeastern department, is in Providence, R. I., where he is appearing as a witness in the trial of Joseph M. Caldwell, charged with making seditious utterances in connection with the recent sentences awarded three army deserters, Dunn, Hiller and Yanvar, sentenced by court-martial to long terms in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. The case is being tried in the United States District Court, and Major Bauer will testify that all three were proven deserters, and all provisions of the law were complied with, and he will also exhibit the papers dealing with all phases of the trial and sentence.

Workmen are today constructing a board and barred wire fence defining the barred zone region along the Boston waterfront, in accordance with directions issued by Maj. Roy I. Taylor of the coast artillery corps. This is only another method of marking the zone in addition to the posters already sent out and published by government officials.

GOVERNOR NAMED TO URGE DRY MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINCHESTER, Mass.—A resolution favoring the ratification by the Legislature of the prohibition amendment was adopted by the voters at the town meeting in which Governor McCall, a resident of the town, at first was named a committee of one to urge the Senator and Representative of the district to vote for the amendment.

After a discussion it was decided

to withdraw the Governor's name and substitute that of the town clerk to be the committee of one to inform the state legislators that this town is firmly behind immediate ratification of the national prohibition amendment. The Governor expressed surprise today when informed of the discussion and action at the town-meeting. When some objected to naming the Governor of the Commonwealth to serve as a town official, Whitfield Tuck, who offered the resolution, said that he saw no impropriety in it and that there was no reason why Mr. McCall should not be delegated to a special duty by the town, even if he is Governor.

Up to the present time, Governor McCall has not expressed himself either for or against prohibition, although many of the governors in other states have been very frank in stating their individual attitude on the question.

FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE IS EXPANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"The day of the private employment office where fees are charged for placing men in jobs, is past," according to an official of one of the largest private offices in this city, who appealed to Herbert A. Stevens, director of the United States Government Employment Service Tuesday, for a position in that office. The man said he wanted to secure work with the federal office as the private offices were rapidly losing patronage owing to the increased efficiency of the federal office which brings together the man and the job free of cost. The federal office has expanded so rapidly that larger quarters are to be secured at once. Mr. Stevens, leaves for Washington Wednesday night for a conference with the heads of the employment service there.

COMPLAINT OF SUGAR SHIPPERS DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today dismissed the complaint of southeastern sugar shippers who asked the readjustment of sugar rates from New Orleans and South Atlantic ports, holding as justifiable a general readjustment of rates which was made several months ago. The opinion said:

"The sugar movement in this country is enormous. The traffic is more or less concentrated in a few powerful concerns. Control of its routing gives them a leverage for controlling the rates, and there are indications that they have not failed to use the right to their advantage."

A large number of sugar refiners, shippers and all southern railroads are affected by the opinion.

STREET BOARD MEMBERS REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today removed from office two street commissioners, Frank A. Goodwin and Francis J. Brennan. Fred E. Bolton, principal assessor, was named by the Mayor to take the place vacated by Mr. Goodwin for the time being. The Mayor, in his letter announcing the removal of these men says: "The reason for your removal is that in my opinion, the administration of the street laying-out department, during your incumbency of the position of street commissioner has not been in accord with the best interests of the city and that the proper and efficient administration of the department requires a change in the personnel of the board of street commissioners."

TWO NEW MEN ON THE WATERWAYS BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo today appointed two members of his inland waterways commission—Calvin Tomkins, former stock commissioner of New York, and M. J. Sanders, New Orleans. Mr. Sanders is manager of the Leyland Steamship Lines. Three members of the commission appointed some time ago have completed a preliminary survey of inland waterways to learn how they can be made to accommodate part of the freight now swamping the railroads.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON ANTI-TIPPING BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—No more tips for check-room employees in hotels or restaurants would be permissible by the enactment of a bill favorably reported in the Legislature from the Committee on Legal Affairs. In fact, there would be a \$50 fine for each offense. The bill says: "It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation or any person employed by such, to directly or indirectly accept or receive any gratuity for the checking of clothing."

JUDGE RULES COUNTY DRY
WARREN, Pa.—Warren County will go dry on May 1 by decision of the court rendered today. The action of Judge Hinckley and two associate judges was based on a remonstrance containing 35,000 names which asked that the 33 retailers, two wholesalers and one brewer in the county be denied licenses.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The latest official figures from Boston University indicate a total attendance at the present time of 3793, an increase of 478 over the figures of last year, in spite of the great losses owing to enlistment in national service. The gain is largely in the College of Business Administration.

WALDRON CASE AGAIN ON TRIAL

Baptist Minister Charged With Trying to Cause Disloyalty Before United States Court

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The Government rested today in the prosecution of the charge of sedition against the Rev. Clarence H. Waldron, former pastor of the Windsor Baptist Church, who is being tried before Judge Harold B. Howe, in the United States District Court.

Former members of his Bible class and members of the church where he was minister are testifying, and it is not expected the case will close until Saturday.

Paul Brayton, a Bible class student, said the defendant had declared: "I would resist the draft even to the point of being shot." He testified he had gone to Mr. Waldron for advice as to getting married while the war is going on. The witness said the minister exclaimed: "Christians should not fight. Of course the boys will have to register, but they will not have to heed the call. If they don't the Government will fool around with them for a year, and by that time the war will be over."

A prayer-meeting statement alleged to have been made by the Rev. Mr. Waldron was repeated by Mrs. Alice Skinner. She testified the minister said: "The Kaiser is preordained to win the war, and it is wrong for Christians to fight. They are sending the cream of our young men over across to shed their blood, when they don't want to fight. If this is patriotism, I say, 'To hell with patriotism!'"

Harold Rice of the Windsor Bible class said that Mr. Waldron had told him not to enlist. When Mr. Rice did enlist, he testified that the minister had expressed his regret.

The Rev. B. B. Hanscom, a Methodist minister, said that Mr. Waldron had circulated a booklet entitled "The Word of the Cross," and that it contained an argument against the war and opposing its prosecution. Other witnesses substantiated Mr. Hanscom.

MORE OF HARVARD STAFF FOR WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Harvard University made another contribution to the war on Tuesday, when the members of the corporation granted the following members of the faculty leaves of absence for work in connection with the war: Prof. Elmer P. Kohler of the department of chemistry, to be relieved by Prof. F. J. Moore of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; E. Z. Brewer of the department of German language and literature, to attend the Harvard ensign school as a student; C. G. Smith of the civics department, for duty at Washington, D. C.; Assistant Prof. R. M. Johnson of the history department; Assistant Prof. Paul T. Cherington of the graduate school of business administration, to assist Dean E. F. Gay in the bureau of planning and statistics of the United States Shipping Board.

RAILROAD BILL GOES BACK TO CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vice-President Marshall today upheld the point of order raised by Senator Frelinghuysen against the conference report on the Railroad Control Bill. He sustained the objection to the new matter introduced in the compromise bill by the conferees which limits the powers of the state to tax railroads. An appeal from the decision of the chair was immediately taken by Senator Smith of South Carolina who is in charge of the measure. By a vote of 51 to 23 however, the Senate sustained the ruling by the Vice-President and the bill now goes back to conference.

PETERS BILL FAVORED

BOSTON, Mass.—The legislative committee on Election Laws today voted to report the bill filed with petition of Mayor Andrew J. Peters to protect public employees from extortion for campaign purposes.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Radcliffe freshmen's play, "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," has been scheduled for the latter part of this month, and the cast includes Misses Mildred Ellis, Eleanor McCormack, Lucy Falcott, Isabel Hoopes, Augusta Roberts, Nancy

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Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West

Perkins, Muriel McCready, Ellen Koopman, Marjorie Toland, Mary Sivitzer, Helen Tausig, Gladys Kauffman, Nora Lyons, Madeline Brine, and Grace Cobb. The Radcliffe Poetry Club was addressed Tuesday by Miss Lovemore, who gave a "Review of English and American poetry." The Radcliffe freshmen were defeated in a basketball game with the Sargent freshmen Tuesday afternoon, in the Radcliffe gymnasium. The freshmen are conducting a competition for the class song, and the committee in charge includes Misses Mildred Ellis, chairman, Lois Nelson, Claire McGlinchey and Frieda Silbert.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE PRESIDENT INDICTED

FAIRMONT, Minn.—A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, a state officer of the organization, were each indicted on two counts by the Martin County Grand Jury late on Tuesday, charged with "issuing and circulating a seditious pamphlet tending to discourage enlistments."

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts met this afternoon in Masonic Temple in regular quarterly communication. Maj. Reginald Barlow of Camp Devens was to address the Grand Lodge, and Sergeant Hathaway, for two years with the Canadian forces in France, was to deliver an illustrated lecture on two years in the trenches. Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts was held Tuesday night in Masonic Temple.

ACTION ON DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Action will be taken by the legislative committee on Federal Relations next Monday on the bills before it providing for ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment by the Legislature and for a referendum to the voters on the question of ratification, according to an announcement made today by Representative Quigley of Chelsea, clerk of the committee. The committee will probably make a report on the measures in the House on Monday or Tuesday.

ANOTHER TOWN GOES DRY

HAMILTON, Mass.—After several years of license, the town shifted from wet to dry at the town meeting on Tuesday by a vote of 106 to 96. The majority for license in 1917 was 13 votes. The change in the attitude of the town will close two saloons, and cancel the license issued to the Myopia Club after May 1. With Hamilton in favor of prohibition there are only five places in Essex County where liquor selling will be permitted after May 1.

SENATOR LODGE IN LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Senator Lodge visited the State Legislature on Tuesday, addressing both Senate and House briefly on the subject of the war. He expressed confidence in victory of the United States and the Allies, but added that it will be necessary to send overseas vastly more troops and supplies than had been anticipated. He declared that no peace with Germany can be enduring unless based upon a conclusive victory, based upon justice.

LIBRARY FOR HARVARD CRIMSON

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A library of 1000 volumes has been given to the Harvard Crimson by Henry E. Meeker '89, father of William H. Meeker '17. While in college the young aviator was president of the Crimson.

PUBLIC TRUSTEES PLAN FOR ELEVATED

(Continued from page one)

mittes, questioned Mr. Macleod sharply about what he believed was a failure of the commission to recommend timely relief for the Elevated in spite of many special investigations. Mr. Macleod, in reply, remarked that it is easy enough to have "hindsight" today, but insisted that the commission had gone as far as the law permitted.

He admitted, in answering Representative Ammidon, that the Elevated had on several occasions refused to carry out the commission's orders, but explained it was due to lack of finances. He resented an implication that the commission had unnecessarily delayed hearings on the Beeler recommendations.

Service Interrupted

Broadway Station Crowd Waits 25 Minutes for Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—For about 25 minutes Tuesday night a crowd at the Broadway station of the Cambridge-Dorchester Tunnel waited somewhat turbulently for service on the Boston Elevated to resume. Soon after the interruption started commuters began to make noisy comments on the lack of service, and a call for the police was sounded. Two squads were sent from division 6, East Boston, but no force was required to keep order, although when traffic was once more resumed the police were instrumental in loading the passengers on the belated cars.

Explanation of this delay was offered by the Elevated today in a statement blaming the low tide which had made condenser operation difficult. Use of wet coal from the reserve pile resulted in low steam, also, it was said.

Considerable complaint is being heard about the inadequate service in the Tremont subway. It was here that Patrolman John V. Troy recently fell from the front platform of a car passing through the subway and later, during the rush hour, Henry J. Horrihan of 79 Adams Street, Dorchester, fell from the platform in the Copley Square station of the subway.

Mayor to Take Hand

Boston Executive Says He Will Move for Better Car Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today announced that he would take steps to better the service on the Boston Elevated Railway, following a conference with former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who declared that it is a "pressing duty" of the Mayor to see that the "intolerable conditions on the Boston Elevated" are corrected. Mr. Fitzgerald proposed that the Public Service Commission or some other State board operate the road and thereby give the people better service and in the interests of the stockholders. He said he was convinced that the present management was a failure from a service point of view.

POSTPONE SCHOOL OPENING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MALDEN, Mass.—Their inability to secure sufficient coal to keep the schools running, is the reason given by the local school officials for countermanding yesterday an order whereby the grammar schools of the city would today resume their regular sessions in their own buildings. Because

of the fuel shortage in this city, all of the grammar grades have been meeting in four schools with a one session schedule in operation. Monday of this week, three schools were allowed to resume their regular schedules. Three remaining schools were to begin their sessions today had the order not been countermanded by Superintendent of Schools Marshall.

COMPANIES ORDERED TO STOP GRATUITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission today ordered three paint and varnish companies to stop gratuities of liquors, cigars and theater tickets to employees of customers.

The three firms admitted they used unfair business methods. They are: Charles R. Long Jr. Company, Louisville, Ky., O'Neill Oil and Paint Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and the Reliance Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.

AUTO TAX BILL HEARING

BOSTON, Mass.—Senator Gifford, before the Taxation Committee of the Legislature today, supported the bill on the petition of H. B. Endicott and others for more taxation of automobiles for one year as a means of raising more war revenue. He said that the bill had been drawn by the highway association and embodied its views as to what was a fair tax for automobile owners. George H. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts real estate exchange, supported the bill because, he said, real estate is now bearing its full share of tax burdens. Automobile men were in opposition to the proposed tax on the ground that they are now taxed all they can stand.

RESOURCES ARE PLEDGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, had inserted in the congressional record today a resolution adopted in February by the General Court of Massachusetts, pledging all the resources of the Commonwealth to the vigorous prosecution of the war and favoring the entrance of the United States at the end of the war into a league of nations which will guarantee the freedom that must be won by allied arms.

OLD SOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BOSTON, Mass.—Prof. H. M. Varrall, head of the department of history at Simmons College, will speak on "England and the War," at a meeting of the Old South Historical Society on Wednesday evening at 7.45, in Tremont Temple, Room B, it is announced today.

TEACHERS BILL CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The bill to increase the salaries of Boston teachers is scheduled for a conference at the State House next Monday by the legislative committee on Education, the School Committee and the Mayor's office.

POTATO PRICES CALLED TOO HIGH

United States Bureau of Markets Report Criticizes Retailers Making Large Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—While the United States Bureau of Markets is "exerting every effort to push the potato crop into consumption" the success of the movement is hampered by some retailers who are charging too much in the light of recent wholesale price reductions, according to H. E. Larsen of the Boston branch of the bureau. "From reports on prices charged by various retail stores for potatoes coming to this office, there is evidence of a wide variation," he says, "when the best potatoes in the wholesale market can be bought for about \$2 per 100 pounds, or at the rate of 30 cents a peck, it seems that 45, 50 and 55 cents a peck retail is more than the present conditions will warrant. The consumer as well as the retailer should know what are fair prices for potatoes."

Potatoes from Maine arrived in large quantities today, according to the Chamber of Commerce, which estimates the total amount to be 33,600 bushels. The wholesale price dropped to \$1.75 per 100 pounds. It is expected that the price will become lower tomorrow. A year ago this month potatoes sold at \$1 a peck, retail.

In view of the fact that the weekly market review of the bureau shows that, in spite of wholesale reductions in price throughout the country, the movement of potatoes declined 403 carloads, the bureau in its daily bulletin on fruit and vegetable prices characterizes the practice of some dealers, in charging unwarranted prices for potatoes as "unpatriotic and to be discouraged by consumers."

"Owing to the continuous drop during the past month in the prices of white potatoes," the bulletin says, "they have now become one of the cheapest of the important foods to be had. The enormous supply still on hand must be consumed within the next three months or part will be wasted. The retail provision dealer and grocer who handle potatoes must assume an important share of the responsibility of pushing this crop into consumption, by charging fair retail prices. Retailers can now buy potatoes for 27 to 30 cents per peck in wholesale lots, and many are charging their customers as low as 35 cents per peck."

NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Announcement of the date for the annual Northfield Student Conference from June 18 to June 28 is made in the Harvard Crimson today.

ASSISTANT WAR SECRETARIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate today passed the bill creating two additional assistant secretaries of war. The House already has passed it.

Fileene's
Women's rainbow stripe taffeta dresses \$12.50
Machine-made dresses 95c to \$12.50—No higher.
One of a host of good Filene values here every day in the machine-made dress shop.
Sizes are 34 to 44. The dresses have many new features—a tunic, a sash.
Women's French serge tunic dresses, \$12.50
In navy blue, the dresses have white Georgette vest and satin collars. In black, the collar is left black.
Filene's—sixth floor—mail orders filled
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

NATHAN H. WEIL
Fire Insurance—Marine Insurance—
Automobile Insurance—Plate Glass Insurance—
Tourists' Baggage Insurance, etc., etc.
1 East 42nd Street, Childs Building, New York City
TELEPHONE 6412-3 MURRAY HILL
Our advertisement will appear regularly in the New York classified advertising in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Millinery Opening
Thursday and Friday
Two Exhibitions: 11 A. M. to 12 and 2 to 3 P. M.
Exhibited by a Number of Artists from the Wonderful Musical Comedy
"ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917"
Now Playing at the Majestic Theatre
Promenade in the Millinery Department
MagraneHouston Co.
477 Washington Street, Boston

MR. HUGHES AND
BENDIGO PLEDGE

Controversy Over Premier's
Agreement to Form a Ministry
After Pledge to Resign if
Conscription Were Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia has almost forgotten the referendum in watching the political maelstrom swirling round the "Bendigo pledge," given by Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister. Unless within the parliamentary recess there arise new matters of such moment that all currents are changed thereby, the famous declaration that the country must find a new government if it voted "No," is likely to prove fatal eventually to the Hughes ministry.

When the Nationalist Party refused to relieve its ministry of the burden of decision in connection with the pledge, and resolved that the Cabinet must be left "to take whatever steps it deems advisable to give honorable effect to the pledge given to the people of Australia," Mr. Hughes handed his resignation to Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General, who accepted it. The Governor-General sent for Mr. Frank Tudor, leader of the Labor Opposition, and discussed the whole position with him, but did not ask him to form a ministry. Then Sir John Forrest, the retiring Federal Treasurer, the member of the late ministry who might not be considered bound by a pledge given in his absence, Mr. Joseph Cook, the Liberal leader in the Nationalist Party, and Minister for the Navy; Mr. W. A. Watt, late Minister for Works and Railways; Mr. W. G. Higgs, one of the foremost Labor leaders in Parliament; Mr. A. Poynton, M. H. R., and Mr. G. H. Wise, M. H. R., were summoned to express their views.

Having thus thoroughly canvassed the political situation, the Governor-General sent for Mr. Hughes and asked him to form a Ministry. Mr. Hughes consented.

It must be recognized that the King's Representative faced a most difficult problem. The Nationalist Party, which had a clear majority in both houses, had already passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Hughes and had intimated by resolution that it would not agree to hand the reins to the Labor Opposition. In these circumstances, His Excellency might be excused for deciding that a Labor Government would be farcical, also that if the Nationalists were behind Hughes it would be useless to select another leader from their ranks. These are the facts which are cited by Mr. Hughes' critics as proof that the resignation was a political expedient which technically but not morally fulfilled the political promise given at Bendigo. It is difficult to gauge public feeling on such a question, especially difficult in view of the undoubted fact that, however sincere Mr. Hughes may have been, the distrust which was so largely responsible for the referendum vote would not credit him with that sincerity.

Accepting New South Wales as the pivot State, however, and the published views of the State Premier, Mr. Holman, his colleague, Mr. G. S. Beechey, the Minister for Labor, and twelve members of the New South Wales Conscription Council, as fairly indicative of the feeling of Nationalists in the State, there can be no doubt that the return to power of the Prime Minister, and the reappointment by him of all his late colleagues, is considered a breach of the Bendigo pledge. The terms of the condemnation indicate that the rift is complete.

There could be but one opinion on the position—and that extremely caustic—it might well be imagined, from the Queensland Premier, Mr. T. J. Ryan (made famous by the military seizure of the Queensland "Hansard"). That opinion was readily forthcoming. West Australia, whose great "Yes" vote at both Referenda has been pointed to with pride, might well overlook and forgive, because of Mr. Hughes' passionate advocacy of empire and his plea for reinforcements for the boys at the front, but West Australia is smarting under the discovery that Mr. Hughes had offered the state motorship Kangaroo to the Imperial authorities without first consulting the Government which owned it—the first intimation West Australia received was a cable message notifying acceptance of the offer. Just at present, therefore, the "Yes" State is not in lenient mood.

There is also the fact that the Nationalist Party itself is beginning to crack, the rift becoming apparent to all in the course of the recent debate in the Federal Parliament on the "No Confidence" motion of Mr. Tudor. While the No-Confidence Motion was defeated, after a stormy debate, by a purely party vote of 43 to 19, the Government might have fallen if it had not discovered, or been advised of, certain action contemplated by a number of its supporters.

It will be remembered that prior to the resignation of Mr. Hughes an attempt was made by a small section of Nationalists to place Mr. Austin Chapman in Mr. Hughes' place. This attempt failed. When the debate on Mr. Tudor's motion began, Mr. Chapman and a number of Nationalist members decided to move an amendment to the effect that the cooperation between parties of recruits could be secured only by the resignation of the Ministry from within the Nationalist Party. Apparently the Labor Party was aware of the amendment—which would have sought lasting peace on the conscription issue—and was prepared to support it, there being an excellent chance of defeating the

Hughes Government if Mr. Chapman could sway enough members. Meanwhile, Sir William Irvine and three other National members, were also planning an amendment with the object of showing that they adhered to the spirit of the Bendigo pledge. The amendment contemplated by the Irvine group was somewhat similar to that intended by the Chapman section, but there was this essential difference—the Irvine amendment did not aim at upsetting the Ministry but at making clear the feelings of those who were not satisfied that the spirit of the Bendigo pledge had been kept. The proposed Irvine amendment was communicated openly to the Ministry, and then Mr. Chapman, one of those who had not spoken, was asked to move it. Sir William Irvine's high sense of honor is respected by all sides in Parliament, and there can be no reason to suppose that he had any suspicion of the amendment already contemplated. As a matter of fact, Mr. Watt summed up the position in an amusing sentence, "To those of us who know some of the facts which have not yet been published, it is quite plain that Sir William Irvine was playing with a loaded musket without previously knowing that it was loaded."

Finally it was decided by Sir William and his friends to await a fuller statement of the Government's intentions in regard to the pledge and the plans for reinforcing the Anzacs.

Desires for all parties to cooperate for the reinforcing of the troops was expressed by many speakers in the course of the "no-confidence" debate, notably by Sir William Irvine and Mr. Joseph Cook, while Mr. Hughes made the following statement: "When the Nationalist Party was formed, Mr. Tudor was asked to join, and form a truly Nationalist Party, which would include all sections of the House. Mr. Tudor declined to do so. The leader of the Opposition would have none of it. If, even now, Mr. Tudor will say that he is prepared to work with the Nationalist Party, I will be prepared to help him to do so, and if I am in the way, and in any way, Mr. Tudor will join forces with the Nationalist Party, I will stand down."

This offer by Mr. Hughes was not well received by the Opposition, but whatever possibility it opened for national cooperation disappeared when it was found that the official report in "Hansard" had been altered, presumably by Mr. Hughes, as members are allowed to revise and make verbal alterations in their own speeches. As reported in "Hansard," Mr. Hughes' offer read: "If my friend (Mr. Tudor) will say now that he is prepared to work with this party, I, for one, will be prepared to help him. If I am the man who stands in the way, and he will only work with the National Party on condition that I am not Prime Minister, I will stand aside if he is prepared to agree to a policy acceptable to the Nationalist Party."

SEASON'S PLANTING
PROSPECTS FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The farmers will do their full duty in planting, the governmental agencies will do all they can do, and we may reasonably expect a normal season. If the people of the communities, and especially of the cities, will assume their part of the burden, there need be no doubt of the result, but if the cities persist in plunging for profit and in enjoying their ease, expecting the Government and the farmers to work miracles, then those who are neither fighters nor producers may suffer some privations.

This statement was made to the Senate Committee on Agriculture today by Clarence Dousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Dousley told the committee that if the law of averages holds good there will be approximately as much land under the plow this year as last year, and that the aggregate acreage might be a trifle more. This estimate was based on a personal tour made by the Assistant Secretary from Minnesota to Puget Sound and from Texas to Georgia. It is absolutely at variance with alarmist reports coming to Washington that the decrease in planted acreage for 1918 would be very material.

The principal difficulty in farming operations for 1918, he said, will be the problem of farm labor. However, there is no reason, he declared, why this difficulty, though serious, should be insuperable. He advocated the closing down of unessential industries for 15 days in the fall of the year so that labor from the cities could be available for farm service in the busy time.

INVESTIGATION OF
SUSPECT ORDERED

ATCHISON, Kan.—J. P. Loeburg, former member of the Board of Education of New York City, was detained by federal agents today for investigation, following the finding of a long list of names of German-born citizens living in Texas and Oklahoma in his possession.

STRIKE TO BE ARBITRATED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Following conferences all day Tuesday, the 322 stationary firemen who went on strike Sunday night for an eight-hour day, a closed shop and standard wages, agreed to return to work today and leave the matter to arbitration.

SPAIN AND GERMANY
AND GIRALDA CASE

Fuller Details Show Feeling
in Spain Much Roused by
Sinking of Coastwise Ship by
German Submarine

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—No reply, as mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, has at the time of writing been received from the German Government in answer to the strong Spanish note on the sinking of the Giralda to which an immediate answer was requested. In the meantime all negotiations between the two governments are suspended. It is now stated that at the conclusion of the meeting of the Cabinet at which it was decided to leave the drawing up of the note to the Premier, Señor García Prieto, the ministers who had previously held out against addressing Berlin in strong terms withdrew their opposition and the final resolution was unanimous. This was, in a large measure, due to the interviews that the Premier and other ministers had with the captain and crew of the Giralda which convinced everybody of the wanton character of the outrage, the Premier in conclusion assuring the captain and the owners of the vessel that he was thoroughly satisfied with their statements. It is now also clear that the commander of the submarine, when he sent a wireless message to Madrid, got into personal touch with the German Ambassador and Embassy and received specific instructions to sink the ship.

The terms of the Spanish note to Berlin may now be stated with confidence. It is recalled that when Señor García Prieto was previously in office as Premier, last year, the Germans sunk the Patriotic, which, like the Giralda, was engaged solely on coastal trade from one Spanish port to another, and that on that occasion, as the result of a strong Spanish protest, the German Government gave a definite undertaking, in the form of parole d'honneur, that in no circumstances would German submarines in the future interfere with Spanish ships engaged on coast trade only. The Spanish note emphasizes the care with which Spain has guarded her neutrality, while at the same time serving the interests of Germany to the full extent of her capacity, and yet in spite of this Germany has subjected her to continual suffering and indignity which the Spanish Government cannot be expected to tolerate any further. Compensation for the sinking of the Giralda is demanded, and at the same time a definite and strict declaration that in no circumstances whatsoever, no matter what the cargo, will any Spanish ship engaged on coast trade be sunk by German submarines again. If this should happen the act will be regarded by Spain as a definite act of hostility. Failing these assurances from Germany, Spain will be obliged to take steps to protect her interests, and must withdraw from her protection of German interests in countries hostile to Germany.

At the close of the Cabinet meeting, which lasted five hours, Señor Amalio Gimeno, the Minister of Marine, was heard to remark, "This time we will do our duty." The newspapers now throw off all reserve in their condemnation of the German depredations, and write in stronger terms than ever before during the war, the significance of which lies in the fact that the censor permits their statements, which would not have been the case until recently. They give a list of the 56 Spanish ships Germany has now sunk, exclusive of fishing boats. There is great indignation against the Germanophile newspaper, the Correspondencia Militar, which is the organ of the army juntas, and the majority of the other Madrid journals protest strongly against its unpatriotic sentiments which are plainly inspired from German headquarters. The attitude of this newspaper places the position of the military juntas in an extremely unfavorable light, and raises speculations as to the position if Spain found herself obliged to depart to any extent from her neutrality.

PROTEST AGAINST USE
OF GRAIN FOR LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—At a meeting of the Alberta Social Service League held at Edmonton, recently, a protest was made against the conversion of Canadian grain into malted or spirituous liquor after it has been shipped overseas, thereby diverting it from the food market. A resolution was passed urging the Dominion Government to prevent Canadian grain getting into the hands of brewers or distillers "but failing the securing of such guarantee, to place an embargo upon the shipment of our wheat until it has

been converted into flour and such embargoes to apply to all other grain without Britain guaranteeing their use for war purposes."

With a view to securing better enforcement of the Alberta Liquor Act, the league will ask the Provincial Government to appoint a fourth member on the Board of Police Commissioners for the Province. The member appointed must be one who is in complete sympathy with the enforcement of the act, and to be charged with the special responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the act within the Province. The action was decided upon at a meeting of the Social Service League held in Edmonton recently. The request comes as the outcome of strong dissatisfaction with the enforcement of the act during the past year by the provincial police, it being felt particularly that the department did not make sufficient use of plain-clothes men. The league's committee reported that the methods approved by the chairman of the police commission are not such as can be expected to produce the desired results.

Of 346 complaints sent in by the Social Service League during the year, only 35 were investigated, resulting in 27 convictions and fines imposed amounting to \$160. In seven months previous to the league's prohibition the league made 296 complaints, and from these 103 convictions were secured, and fines of \$5900.

LUMBER MEN
GET A HEARING

Arguments Presented in Their
Behalf by Representative
Fordney of Michigan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The latest war power asked by President Wilson—authority to control lumber and logging business—is being withheld while Congress investigates to learn its need. The President wants authority to commandeer standing timber, to designate what timber shall be cut and of what lengths, and then to say how it shall be sawed. Logs and timber are among the most badly needed products for America's war program. The arguments of the logging and lumber men were presented to the Senate Military Affairs Committee today by Representative Fordney of Michigan, himself a timber man. "This bill is a menace to the lumber and logging industries," declared Mr. Fordney. "It is an organized labor proposition, pure and simple. President Wilson has been working on it with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Labor and Samuel Compers ever since the war broke out. The plan is to force the lumber camps and sawmills to an eight-hour day."

"If the President is given power as provided in this bill to prescribe the rules for operation of logging camps and saw mills, a great mistake will be made. Why put the country's 48,000 saw mills under one man when there are 48,000 competent foremen running them?"

"There is not a logging or lumber man in the country who has refused to give the Government the timber asked for. Let the Government say what it wants and we'll give it to them."

CARMEN TO BENEFIT
BY RAILWAY SAVINGS

BOSTON, Mass.—Employees of the Bay State Street Railway Company are to receive one-half of the savings in operation effected by them in conjunction with the road, according to an arrangement being perfected by Wallace B. Donham, receiver for the Bay State and William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Officials of the company discussed the plan with nearly 300 selected employees at the Quincy House.

ACTION ON DAYLIGHT
SAVING BILL ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A movement to compel immediate action on the Daylight Saving Bill, by asking the Committee on Rules to report at once a rule providing for consideration of that measure on completion of the pending Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriations Bill, has been started by 11 members of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, on the initiative of Representatives Rogers and Lufkin. The 11 members have signed a petition asking that this action be taken.

VINDICATION FOR
CHARLES EISENMAN

General Goethals Finds Base
Sorting Plant Efficient and
Economical in Providing
Woolens for U. S. Uniforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The injustice of hasty and inconsistent attacks upon public officials is emphasized by the belated vindication of Charles Eisenman, formerly of the Committee on Supplies, Council of National Defense of the United States, who was so unjustly criticized in connection with the Base Sorting Plant of New York City. While there was much criticism directed against the purchasing of woolens for uniforms generally, the fiercest flame beat upon the Base Sorting Plant, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that a letter of vindication and defense should come from George W. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster-General, after acknowledging an unjust prejudice against the enterprise at its inception.

This letter from General Goethals followed and upheld a public statement made by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in justification of Mr. Eisenman after the Congressional Investigating Committee had been so severe in its inquiry into the purchasing activity of the army.

Mr. Eisenman's own statement, substantiated by subsequent developments, was issued at the same time and explained in detail how more than 30,000,000 yards of cloth for uniforms were purchased by the committee and every yard was 100 per cent virgin wool.

The full text of General Goethals' letter, which has such an important bearing upon the Base Sorting Plant, is as follows:

War Department, Office of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, Washington, Jan. 24, 1918.

Mr. Charles Eisenman, Committee on Supplies, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Eisenman: When I asked you to accompany me to the Base Sorting Plant in New York on Saturday last, it was with the desire of getting at the facts of the situation, a result which could be better accomplished with you present. I must confess that the information I had concerning this establishment gave me a strong impression that it was nothing short of a profiteering scheme, and that, while you were not directly connected with it, you were responsible for its establishment. From the general trend of talk that I heard outside, I gathered that this same impression had taken hold elsewhere.

The result of the investigation Sat-

urday showed how erroneous my information was—and, consequently, the conclusion that I reached—and I feel sure that others who hold the same opinions that I did would experience a similar gratification to mine upon learning the true situation.

Some basis for a contract had to be adopted and I believe that the one selected was an equitable one at the time the contract was drawn. The sense of fairness of the parties to the contract was displayed in November, when based on a better knowledge of the costs—developed through experience—they proposed a change; and then again in December, when they offered to eliminate all profits. An examination of the accounts has unquestionably shown that no benefits have resulted to any of the individuals concerned, either directly or indirectly; that their motives and intent were clearly patriotic, and that they handled the business efficiently and economically.

It gives me pleasure to tell you of my gratification at the results disclosed by the investigation and the complete reversal of my original impression. I now know that the Government has materially benefited through your foresight, and that nothing but praise is due you for the work which you have done in this instance.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) GEO. W. GOETHALS,
Acting Quartermaster-General.

PRIMATE ENDS
VISIT TO BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Concluding a visit during which he has addressed 11 meetings, all arranged in his honor, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D. D., Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan, departs from Boston today for New Haven, Conn. He will address the students and faculty at Yale University and other meetings in his nation-wide tour "to strengthen the ties that bind England and the United States."

Every place the Archbishop spoke in Boston, he was greeted with the utmost cordiality, and every meeting-place was filled to capacity, in some instances many being unable to gain entrance. As he told some of his audiences, his mission to the United States was not so much in the nature of securing men and war material as it was to enlist the moral and spiritual support of the people.

RAILWAY MEN NEEDED
FOR SERVICE ABROAD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to consult with brotherhood leaders relative to the recruiting of 9500 additional railroad men in the United States for service abroad, Maj. E. M. Sanctuary, of the army recruiting service, will leave tonight for Cleveland. The 9500 railroad men will include about 300 commissioned officers.

On Saturday Major Sanctuary will attend a meeting of American, Canadian and British recruiting officials at Chicago.

GAS BILL TAKEN
FROM COMMITTEE

Massachusetts House Substitutes
Measure Providing for Service
Board Approval of Prices for
the Adverse Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—After gas-lighting corporations of the State had been criticized for advancing their consumer rates "arbitrarily," the House of Representatives on Tuesday substituted for an adverse committee report a bill to require the state Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to approve every increase before it is put into effect. The measure, which goes to the calendar for action, would be retroactive to Oct. 1, 1917.

Representative McKeon of Worcester, led the fight for substitution of his bill, which he declared concerned the whole State. Without such action he believed there would be a strong popular demand for public ownership of gas companies. In Worcester he said the gas light company has advanced its price in one year from 75 cents to \$1.15, and he charged that it had at the same time reduced the quality of the gas one-sixth. He said that the Mayor of Worcester has succeeded in obtaining a public hearing before the Public Lighting Commission for March 15.

In Haverhill, Mr. McKeon asserted, the gas company has taken \$500,000 from the people and put it in the company's treasury. Mr. Tolman of Gloucester defended the adverse committee report and was supported by Mr. Underhill of Somerville who spoke against regulating a company out of existence. In reply to Mr. Tolman, Mr. McKeon declared the measure was favored by Solomon Lewenberg, one of the members of the gas commission.

Mr. Quigley of Chelsea offered an order for a legislative investigation to determine the expediency of the State taking over an operating the Bay State Street Railway Company which has recently suspended operation of more than 100 miles of track. A resolve offered by Mr. Quigley would direct the Public Service Commission to rescind the 6-cent fare on the Bay State on the ground that improved service has failed to materialize since the advance was granted. Both propositions went to the Committee on Rules.

In the Senate a proposition to extend extra state pay to soldiers and sailors until the war ends was defeated on a roll call vote 19 to 14. After rejecting this, the bill to pay the men from the time of enlistment to Jan. 15, 1918, was advanced.

BOSTONIAN GETS LABOR POST

WASHINGTON, Mass.—Miss Ellen Matthews of Boston has been appointed assistant director of the Child Labor Division in the Department of Labor.

Jordan Marsh Company

Notes Around the Store:

Thrift Stamps — Buy and buy again.
How about your War Garden?

You can secure most anything in the way of either Seeds or Information about planting in our New Building.

"Not Advertised"—this sign on merchandise means remarkable values in lots too small to be advertised in the papers. The prudent shopper will watch for it.

Our Promotion Sale of Furs was inadvertently set forth as "Competition Sale" by one newspaper. And Competition is rather an apt word, considering the stir this Sale is causing.

Jordan Marsh
Company

Shop by Phone or Mail
If You Cannot Visit the Store

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

The Onward March
of ProgressCHAPTER XII
Looking
Forward

Business is good here. It's breezing along at a merry clip. Past triumphs have spurred us on to greater effort. We are putting our shoulders to the wheel determined to make this store better than ever before. The close relationship and good feeling between our customers and ourselves is one of the strongest factors we know of for broadening our vision.

This encourages us to be more industrious, and the more industry this store develops, the more power, happiness and prosperity will be the reward of our earnest endeavor to listen to the wise counsels of the people we serve.

Jordan Marsh Company

We Announce
the Opening of our
FURNISHED SUITE
Showing the Newest Thought in
Decoration and Furnishings
For the Summer Home
All are invited to inspect this Suite, which is
situated on the Fourth Floor, New Building
Jordan Marsh Company



A corner of the Music Room
sketched from the Suite.

Genuine Navajo Indian Rugs

We offer at wholesale prices to dry goods houses, jobbers, department stores, curio shops, furniture dealers, and dealers in auto robes the genuine NAVAJO INDIAN RUG. The Navajo Rug is used extensively in homes and for automobile wear. After long experience we are convinced that the Navajo Rug will outwear any other robe made, and being easily cleaned it is a most practical robe for auto use. The unique designs of the Navajo Rug gain favor for home use, on porches, in dining rooms, bed rooms, halls, dens, and libraries.

The Navajo Rug is made by hand and never fades. We receive the choicest rugs from the Indian Reservation and offer them at wholesale to dealers

THE STEIN MERCANTILE COMPANY
8th and Main Street, DURANGO, COLORADO

IN THE LIBRARIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Not what we give but what we share," would seem to be the fittest of mottoes by which to measure one's possible part in the giving of books for the camp libraries of the American Library Association. The week of March 18 to 25 has been set as the period for a special campaign for books, and the call is, not to give what you can no longer use, only, nor chiefly, but to give what the man in the service of his country can use. This shifting of the basis of choice will prevent obsolete, worn-out, no-use-to-anybody books being sent to libraries only to increase labor and sorrow to those in charge, and it will insure the sending of such books as men of varying degrees of education, to be sure, but all intelligent, would be reading in their homes or clubs; with, besides, the modern textbooks of English which those of hitherto limited schooling are found to welcome with eagerness.

These libraries have now been long enough established to prove conclusively that they are an essential part of the Camp activities, and also to show what classes of books are most desired. First of all, then, for it must be said again and again, send good general literature, essays, travels, history, and worthy fiction; books on art, music and the drama; books of poetry and about poetry; nature books of the highest grade; textbooks of foreign languages, particularly French; and books of American citizenship. Then handbooks on sociology, vocational training; on mathematics, engineering, mechanics; and books on all branches of the service. These last cannot be too technical. We are told, to find readers. Current copies of the best magazines are welcome, but not tons of old ones. The first requisition blanks filled at one of the camp libraries called for books on the valuation of public utilities, books on the conservation of national resources, and a Rumanian-English dictionary.

Do not send Ruskin's "Letters to Young Girls," nor Paley's "Moral Philosophy," nor copies of "Home Needlework," and remember, too, that the librarians in charge have found it necessary to set up an Index-Expurgatorius. Give the book you prize. Give your favorite author, the volume which had a message for you. Give the book, or a duplicate copy, which has been to you a faithful friend. Give the latest book, as soon as you have read it, if not before; let the soldier or sailor have it while it is fresh from the press. Every book given releases its price to the fund for the purchase of technical books called for and not likely to be included in a general unclassified donation. The nearest public library will receive or send for your books, and send them promptly on their mission.

Washington (D. C.) has started early upon its part in the campaign, and Frederick W. Ashley, Superintendent of the reading room of the Congressional Library, has made an experiment which workers in other cities are free to copy. Mr. Ashley furnished his twelve-year-old daughter with a small stock of four-page leaflets telling about the campaign for books and an equal number of type-written slips, reading:

"I shall be glad to call on Saturday, Feb. 23, for any books that you may wish to give to the soldiers and sailors through the American Library Association. Please see the leaflet 'Books for the Soldiers and Sailors.'"

These were signed, and the telephone number added. They were distributed to the neighboring houses on her block and two adjoining blocks. Within an hour the telephone responses began to come in. Miss Rachel started out Saturday morning with a child's express wagon, and two companions to collect the books. At noon she had brought in 121 volumes, almost all of them desirable. They included a new set of Richard Harding Davis, a new set of "Seeing Europe with Famous Authors," the poems of Tennyson, Lowell and Whittier, novels by Jack London, Meredith Nicholson, S. R. Crockett and E. Phillips Oppenheim; French texts for language study and some recent books of elementary natural science.

Scene: Two large, well lighted rooms in the basement of the New York Public Library.

Time: Any day.

The people of the scene: The staff of the dispatch office, volunteer war workers, soldiers, sailors, and visitors.

The scene opens in the outer room, where some 12 volunteers are at work around two long tables, piled high with books. Bins partly filled with books extend along one side of the room, the remaining space being filled with packing cases. Three men are packing and unpacking the books, and the man in charge has just finished speaking over the telephone. Two young women volunteers are busily working at the end of the first table.

So the scene is set for an entertaining "Day" at the main dispatch office of the A. L. A. at the New York Public Library, as given in dialogue in the current Branch Library News published by the library. The "Day" opens with a conversation between the two young women, who are pasting labels, and proceeds with interesting episodes involving the Man-in-charge and his assistants, and the visitors that drop in—a sailor, a captain of the flying corps, a Red Cross worker who wants to get a few hundred scrap-books sent to boys in hospitals, and representative citizens. There is also some very informing telephone monologue. The incidents in the scene are all of actual occurrence at this office, though not originally all in the story of one day, and the whole is a clever form of instruction as to what one library is doing in this branch of patriotic service.

The library of the University of Texas has come into possession, by gift of the John W. Wrenn Library of Elizabethan literature, containing 5300 volumes, some of them very rare. The Wrenn library was purchased at Chi-

cago by Major George W. Littlefield, a regent of the university, who had already given \$50,000 to the university for the encouragement of research in Southern history. Bibliographers have appraised the Wrenn library at a much greater value than the price paid (\$250,000) and President Vinson of the university adds to his thanks to the donor, an appreciation of the generous terms upon which the estate was willing to sell the books to the university. The library contains first, second and third folios of Shakespeare, and complete sets of first editions of many of the greatest Elizabethan authors.

Gainesville (Fla.) has recently opened a new Carnegie Library attractively equipped, and having a special story room for the little children.

CITIZENS PLAN TO HAVE WAR CHEST

Melrose, Mass., Starts Drive for \$150,000 Annual Income for Relief Disbursements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELROSE, Mass.—With the growth of the "war chest" movement considered a businesslike way to meet the call for financial support of various patriotic war organizations, this city launched a week's campaign Monday to assure an income of \$150,000 a year for the Melrose War Fund Association, Inc. In signing the pledge, the subscriber promises to pay a certain sum at stated intervals and authorizes "the committee on disbursements" of the association to expend the subscription "for such purposes incident to the war as to them seems best."

Those who desire to have their money go to a specific war organization, such as the War Council of the Y. M. C. A., are allowed to make this stipulation on their pledge card and the committee "will see that the amount is properly disbursed, providing the object is one which is a recognized form of war relief work."

The actual distribution of the general fund, however, will be placed in the hands of the committee composed of nine local business men elected at a recent public meeting of citizens. A majority vote of this committee determines the support to be given from the general fund. Of 191 pledges received by the committee, Tuesday, none bore special designations, so that all of the money thus contributed will be distributed at the discretion of the committee.

In an official bulletin the association gives this definition of its purpose and "what the money is to be spent for": "To consolidate all of the various campaigns which have hitherto undertaken to raise funds for the relief of war activity and war relief into one central organization and to raise, in a campaign of one week, a guarantee of a fund sufficient to enable Melrose to do its part in helping our nation and its allies to win the war by relieving the suffering and distress arising out of the war and in providing for the moral and physical welfare of those actually engaged in the war."

"The purpose of the fund is to provide for the payment of such amount as may represent Melrose's share in all forms of war relief which would ordinarily be taken over by the various campaigns such as have hitherto been held. This includes all of the local work now being done by the various units whether under the direction of the Red Cross or otherwise, and takes the place of all the contributions which have been made to the various organizations for the purpose of providing materials with which to prosecute the work."

CHILDREN TO NAME FLOWER FOR STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—To the school children of the State is to be left, very largely, at least, the selection of a state flower for Massachusetts. There is going out from the State Board of Education today to each school superintendent a communication to the effect that various bills to designate a state flower have recently come before the Committee on Agriculture of the General Court. The committee desires that the decision be left to the school children of the State and has asked the state office of education to secure an expression of opinion from them. A list of flowers is submitted although choice is not confined to the list. This list is as follows: buttercup, daisy, gentian, Mayflower (trailing arbutus), water lily, and other choice.

All pupils in the secondary and elementary schools above the third grade are to be asked to vote. The vote is to be taken before March 22 and the return should be at the office of the State Board not later than March 29.

AMUSEMENTS

Hear Lieut. Pat O'Brien
TELL HIS WONDERFUL STORY AT
CARNegie HALL, NEW YORK
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, 8:30
Seats now on sale at box office, 50c to \$2.00
BENEFIT PATRIOTIC FUND
Independent Order of Foresters

JORDAN HALL
THIRD AND LAST CONCERT
The FLONZALEY Quartet
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, AT 8
Program—Quartet, G. minor, op. 10, Debussy; quartet, D major, (K. 573) Mozart; quartet, F major, op. 86, Brahms.
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, AT 8:15
MAYO WADLER
Violinist
First Time in Boston
CARL LARSON, Pianist
Tickets, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall.

THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

X—William Morris and His Effect Upon Printing as an Art

[This is the tenth of a series of articles dealing with this subject; others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 16, Jan. 16, Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, and Mar. 4.]

The name of one printer stands out preeminently in the Nineteenth Century. The influence of William Morris upon modern typography has been tremendous. His one ambition was to produce as perfect books as did the



William Morris

old master printers, and in order to accomplish this he undertook to surround himself as nearly as possible with the same conditions. He felt the same love for the book which the old-time patrons felt, and it was his endeavor to restore the ancient excellence by having all the details supervised by one man.

Morris at once set about to cut new type faces which should be in keeping with his standard. His own description of his aims and efforts is interesting: "By instinct rather than by conscious thinking it over," he says, "I began by getting myself a font of Roman type. And here what I wanted was letter pure in form; severe, without needless excrescences; solid, without the thickening and thinning of the line which is the essential fault of the ordinary modern type, and which makes it difficult to read; and not compressed laterally, as the later type has grown to be, owing to commercial exigencies. There was only one source from which to take examples of this perfected Roman type, to wit, the work of the great Venetian printers of the Fifteenth Century, of which Nicolas Jenson produced the complete and most Roman characters from 1470 to 1476. This type I studied with much care, getting it photographed to a big scale, drawing it over many times before I began designing my own letter; so that though I think I mastered the essence of it, I did not copy it servilely."

This was Morris' Golden type. We

THE SHEPHERDS CALENDAR

JANUARY.

Golden Cloude.

SHEPHERDS boys,

no better do him call,

When winter's wind

spoke almost spent,

All in a sunshiny day,

as did he call,

Led forth his flock, that had

some long years;

So fast they were, and

feble in the fold,

That now unneath their feet could them uphold.

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look,

For pale and wan he was, alas the while!

May seeme he low, or do some care he toke;

Well coult he tune his pipe and frame his stile;

Tho to a hill his faying flock he ledde,

And thus him playd, the while his shepe there fedde.

Ye gods of love, that pite loves payne,

Lay gods the paine of loves payne,

Look from above, where you in loves remaine,

And bowe your eyes unto my dolefull daine;

And Pan, thou shepherds god that once didst love,

Pite the paine that thou thy self didst prove.

Thou hasten ground, whose winters wrath hath wast,

Art made a myrrour to behold my plight;

Whilome thy fresh spring flower, and after baned

is.

A page in Morris' Golden type

can see in it the traces of the Jenson

influence, but he departed from his

model particularly in the up and down

strokes and in the angle of the serifs,

robbing it of its chief Italian charac-

teristics and making it tend rather

toward the Gothic.

The Troy type, of which Chaucer is

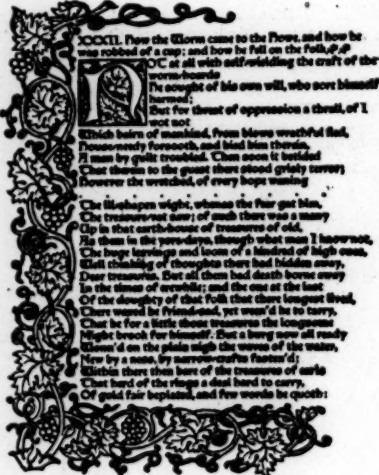
simply a smaller size, was the result

of Morris' desire for a medieval letter.

Following the same methods already described, he studied the types which the first two decades of printing had produced, enlarging them by photography, and retaining in his own design the essential German characteristics. In spite of Morris' statement that the work of the early Venetian printers should be the examples from which to produce a perfect Roman face, his final results show a predominating German influence in both his designs. His plan was admirable and his work consistent. He succeeded in showing the possibilities of book-making, and struck a chord of sympathy in the hearts of booklovers, who saw in his efforts the first gleam of hope after centuries of darkness. Morris had found the road and the joy was great. Then came the over-enthusiasm which came upon Morris' work a halo which defied criticism, and a hero worship which almost canonized the man. This phase needs to be emphasized, as it shows how strong is the desire for better things in book-making, and how eagerly the people have waited and are waiting for it.

There could be but one result of this over-enthusiasm. Think of the books which have been issued as the direct result of the Morris craze! And, as a further evidence of the blindness of the worship, those who have imitated Morris have reproduced not his merits but his faults.

Now that the abnormal period has passed by, and it is possible to consider his work deliberately, experts agree that Morris made serious mistakes. They question his judgment in allowing the German influence to predominate over the Italian models for his types. They feel that his typography is not equal in any way to that shown in the best Italian books of the Fifteenth Century, because of his unwillingness to use leads between the lines, because of his introduction of syllables, because of his introduc-



A page in Morris' Troy type

tion of lettering into his designs, and because of the general lack of harmony between his types and the Burne-Jones illustrations. They blame him for not making his books readable. His great merit is his presswork, which has never been surpassed, and the special care he employed to keep the various elements of paper, type and binding consistent.

The art of typography as craftsman, but it is to be regretted that his judgment in the selection of his type faces and in the combination of types, decorations, and illustrations was not as unerring as was his mechanical execution.—S. T.

HUMANE WEEK PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"Be Kind to Animals" week will start April 12, concluding with "Humane Sunday," April 21, according to an announcement today from the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. Prior to the celebration of the week, the S. P. C. A. and the American Humane Education Society are to conduct campaigns educating the people to the value of kindness to animals and urging that the movement be given an added impetus during the week. The society asks all schools to give at least part of Tuesday, April 16, known as "Humane Day," to exercises relating to animals and their care.

CHICAGO VOTING POPULATION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago today has a total registered voting population of 808,942. Interest in the wet and dry election, scheduled for April 2, brought 126,628 new registrations yesterday.

BRITISH WORKERS LEAGUE MEETING

Mr. John Hodge, British Minister of Pensions Dwells on the Autocracy of the Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Mr. John Hodge, M. P., Minister of Pensions, was the principal speaker at a meeting in Edinburgh organized by the British Workers League, and presided over by the Lord Provost, Sir J. Lorne MacLeod.

Mr. Hodge described himself as one of those who felt that the necessary means had not been taken to counteract the poisonous pacifist doctrines of a certain section of the community. Some of these people would like them to follow the example of Russia. They talked about democracy, but there never had been such an autocracy in all the world as the Bolsheviks in Russia. The labor conference at Nottingham had turned down the Bolshevik movement in the country. They refused to draw the labor men out of the Government, and he believed that when the war was over a coalition government for reconstruction would be more essential than ever.

He was desirous of taking advantage of the common feeling that prevailed among all ranks and classes of society today and to do something better for those who were described as the common people, than had ever been done before. Some people inclined to the idea that only the workers had made sacrifices in the war. But there was no man who could put forward such a statement of fact with any honesty. All ranks and classes had contributed so far as fighting their country's battles was concerned. The great majority of the people were as determined as ever to see the thing through, because a premature peace would be as great a disaster as the war itself. He would like trade unionists to realize that their great record in the past was in danger as a result of the propaganda of men who had never worked, who had never been trade unionists, and who talked of themselves as being the intellectuals of the labor movement. He would call them theorists with impracticable theories that no man of common sense could possibly apply. He wanted to bring common sense to deal with the problems of life. He believed the alliance which was in process of formation between employers and workmen was one of the best things that had come along. Some people were talking about conscripting capital, and yet when they listened to these same people they said that a man's labor was his capital. Were they going to conscript their trade union funds? There was no trade union in the country that did not look for the best investment for its money, and there was not a single individual among them who was not always seeking to do the same thing. They should pay for the war by taxing wealth, and interest on invested money was wealth, and never in the history of theirs or any other land had the taxation on wealth been so great as it was during the present

war. He was not going to say that it was high enough, but the less they could make the burden of taxation after the war was over, the better it would be for the development of the trade of the country.

Mr. Hodge strongly criticized the idea put forward by the Labor Party in their war aims that there should be a distribution of raw materials of the British Empire amongst neutral and belligerent nations. Were they, he asked, to give the Germans a share of their raw materials while the people in their own country were idle for lack of them? If that was to be one of the planks in the platform of the Labor Party he would leave it.

The war had, he said in conclusion, made them realize that there were good men in all sections of thought; that no section of the community had a monopoly of the virtues. The war, he hoped, was going to rid them largely of the old political bias and prejudice, so that they might go forward unitedly and repair the damage caused by the war.

A resolution was moved by Mr. James A. Seddon, and unanimously carried, heartily approving the statement of war aims made by the Prime Minister and President Wilson and pledging the meeting to support the Government in any measures adopted for the successful attainment of those aims, so that the world might be made safe for democracy. Mr. Seddon said that he was not less a collectivist than he had been in pre-war days, but he was more a democrat. As he had watched the war developing and had watched those who claimed to be democrats, he had discovered that, like the Bolsheviks, they had become autocrats instead of remaining democrats. If he was correct in his opinion, there were two main streams of pacifism in the country. One was based upon class hatred and worked for revolution no matter what might be the disaster that followed. The man who had social ideals that were based upon hatred could only find his companion in the jungle, and not in ordinary civilized society. Democracy meant the rule of the majority and the right of minorities to become a majority. The other stream of pacifism was much more difficult to deal with. It was made up of sentimentalists—some of them actuated by the noblest of ideals—who were accompanied by some cowardly people who thought more of their skins than their convictions. These two main streams had one thing in common. They exploited every grievance in their pursuit of peace. It was not that he objected to their desire for peace. They all wanted peace. He objected to the pacifists because of their stupidity, and their inability to recognize what was in the great struggle. This was not a battle of nation against nation. It was a great fundamental struggle to the death of system against system.

CUBA A BORROWER FROM UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury yesterday extended a credit of \$15,000,000 to the Cuban Government to assist it in war preparations. At the same time, Great Britain was given another credit of \$200,000,000. Both loans were made at the new interest rate of 5 per cent.

MUSIC

Elias Breeskin, Violinist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Elias Breeskin in Violin Recital With Lawrence Goldman Playing the Piano Accompaniments—Jordan Hall, evening of March 12, 1918. The program: Minuet, Porpora-Kreisler; sonata, A major, Handel; concerto, D minor, Bruch; "Deep River," arr. Powell; "Alabama," Spalding; moto perpetuo, C. Burleigh; waltz, Drigo-Auer; introduction and humoresque, d'Amboise; romance, Rachmaninoff; serenade, Arensky; "Souvenir de Moscow," Wieniawski.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mr. Breeskin went at his work of the evening with a vigor and an earnestness in pleasant contrast with some of the super-refined violin playing which is thought the desideratum in these times. He is a young artist, it is true, with many of the faults and crudities peculiar to young artists, but the excellencies of his work far outnumber the inadequacies.

His program, aside from the too great length, was interesting as showing the young man's inclinations musically. In all of the "show" pieces, his chief interest was not in the technical display involved, but in the musical content of the piece. That is to say, he apparently regards his technique merely as a means to an end, and that end is music. The Bruch concerto was admirably interpreted, and the player's grasp of it showed that for him the light of art has dawned, clearly and permanently. Albert Spalding's "Alabama," which ought to be placed oftener on recital programs, was played with a swing and a vigor most engaging. Occasionally in the upper positions on the G string, Mr. Breeskin is not quite sure in his intonation, but one can easily forgive an occasional squeak or scrape for the sake of the cause of it.

BILL IS AIMED AT RENT PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House, on Tuesday, passed a bill aimed at preventing rent profiteering in the District of Columbia. The measure limits rent increases to 10 per cent above that of Sept. 30. The measure was introduced in Congress as a result of widespread complaints by government employees and those whom the war has called to the national capital that landlords were taking advantage of the war to exact exorbitant profits from rentals. In many instances the rent increases have been found to range from 200 to 400 per cent above normal.

RETURNS IN FAVOR OF THE IRIGOYEN PARTY

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Although complete returns from the Argentine general elections will not be available before the end of the month, indications today were that President Irigoyen's party will win by a small margin. Only three provinces have completed their count. Two of these gave the Irigoyen party a majority.

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34th Street

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On Sale in America

IN ADDITION—THURSDAY

5,000 Yards—Selected Qualities

White Washable Japanese Habutai Silks

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regularly 1.25 to 1.75

ON SALE THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

COTTON DRESS FABRICS

Genuine Scotch Dress Ginghams in a great variety of new plaids, checks and stripes; in beautiful color combinations.
85¢ yard, regularly 1.00

LININGS

Cotton Back Lining Satin in a full line of this season's best colors; soft chiffon finish; recommended for durability.
95¢ yard, regularly 1.25

Exceptional Offering

WOOL DRESS GOODS

Black Broadcloth and Velour de Laine.—Spring weight; suitable for suits and separate coats; sponged and shrunk; 54 inches wide.

Special 3.50 yard

JAMES S. COWARD

282-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)

Sold Nowhere Else

Mail Orders Filled

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ITALY AND THE SOUTHERN SLAV

Idea of Agreement Between the Two Peoples Finds Increasing Favor in 'Interventionist' Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The idea of an agreement with the Jugo-Slavs seems now to be regarded more or less favorably by practically the whole of the interventionist press, although the extent of the support accorded to the project differs very widely. Still the change, even in the Nationalist organ, the Idea Nazionale, a paper with distinctly imperialistic tendencies, at least in the past, is very marked. It recently contained a leading article by Forges Davanzati, based on an order of the day passed by the executive committee of the Nationalist Party, which, after restating the necessity for assuring the interests of Italy in the Adriatic and the Near East, decided to associate itself with all action tending to promote agreement and collaboration with national movements of an anti-Austrian character. Although the article states its disagreement with the attitude of the Corriere della Sera and says that the Jugo-Slavs are not yet a nation, still it declares there are forces at work tending to bring such a nation into being, and Italians should ascertain the strength of these forces and clearly define their place in such anti-Austrian action as they may take. As yet, however, it considers that there cannot be a treaty or any renunciation, which would benefit only the enemy. This may not sound enthusiastic, but it is very different from the tone of the Idea Nazionale toward the Jugo-Slavs some months ago.

The Corriere della Sera maintains its strong advocacy of a full and friendly agreement between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, while the Secolo has adopted a decidedly militant line on the subject of Italian foreign policy. It demands the publication in Italy of the text of the treaty of London, and both it and the Epoca attack the country's foreign policy. The Epoca states that while they can probably reconquer the Adriatic and Ionian sympathies, which they ought to have had but which they have compromised, yet it may turn out that they have themselves been the means of saving Austria.

The Secolo takes, as the basis of its criticism, a leading article in the Giornale d'Italia, Sonnino's organ, on the Jugo-Slav question. This article is written in connection with an interview given by Signor Orlando in Paris to a representative of the Temps in which he said that Italy would gladly hold out her hand to all nations, even though they had still to win their independence, which should carry on effective action in aid of the common cause of the Allies, because the Italians knew no distinction between their particular interests and the common interests, and no incompatibility between their own rights and the rights of others. The Giornale d'Italia, while demanding that the Jugo-Slavs shall carry out effective action against Austria-Hungary, points to the anti-Italian attitude of their committees both in Europe and America, and holds up for example and admiration the anti-Austrian activities of the Tzecho-Slovaks.

The Rome Government, it states, has a thousand times made it clear that there would be no difficulty in reconciling Italian rights with those of others, given the just and liberal spirit which has always animated Italian policy or the democratic and humanitarian traditions of new Italy. The Jugo-Slav committees, instead of attacking the treaty of London, in which Italian aspirations were solemnly recognized by the Allies, would do better to employ themselves in making it clear in American, English, and French circles that the existence of an Austria-Hungary founded on the predominance of certain privileged races and the subjection of others would not be admissible in the new Europe.

If the Jugo-Slav agitators in Europe and America did not wish to play Austria's game, they would not describe Italian aspirations as imperialistic, but, on the other hand, would endeavor to stir up hostility against Austria-Hungary in the public opinion of those countries. It was not right to ask Italy to do everything; the Jugo-Slavs must do their share, as the Tzecho-Slovaks did, if they wanted to bring about the downfall of that anachronism, Austria-Hungary. Italians were asked to fight with the whole strength, to risk all they had and to keep the Allies in the field against Austria-Hungary; then they were further asked to renounce their Adriatic aspirations on the ground that they must not be imperialistic. A conciliatory policy was all very well, but they could not give everything and receive nothing. Signor Orlando had done well to say there was no incompatibility between their rights and the

rights of others in the Adriatic, but any conciliatory plan presupposed reciprocal good will and good faith.

The Secolo analyzes this article, which it accuses of being on a par with the other utterances of this paper on this question, and grossly insincere. Commenting on the statement that the Rome Government had let it be understood in a thousand ways that it would not be difficult to reconcile Italian and Jugo-Slav rights, given the just and liberal spirit which animated Italian policy, it maintained that, if by the Rome Government Baron Sonnino is meant, he had always used the censorship to suppress news which might present Jugo-Slav action against Austria in a favorable light, and had always shown the door to those exiles who had tried to come to Italy with conciliatory intentions.

It could not be denied that there were wild thinkers among the Jugo-Slav agitators, but that was no reason for shutting the door in the face of every one who came ready to be reconciled to compromise, as until just lately, had been done. The Slavophile articles in Italian newspapers, as the Secolo asserts, been made to serve as excellent anti-Italian propaganda against Austria in a favorable light, and had always shown the door to those exiles who had tried to come to Italy with conciliatory intentions.

The statements and discussions in the forthcoming session of Parliament are eagerly anticipated. The opinion has even been expressed that Baron Sonnino's position has been shaken. He has already encountered several attacks and has, so far, come triumphantly through them.

A "CARNIVAL OF PROFITEERING"

Senator Jones Charges Undue Gains on Clothing at Expense of Junior Army Officers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reserve officers who have volunteered to serve their country, and who made every sacrifice to be of service, have been robbed of something like \$29,000,000 by retailers of officers' uniforms and equipment, who have indulged in a carnival of profiteering at the expense of junior army officers.

This statement was made before the Senate today by Senator Jones of Washington, who has a bill pending to stop profiteering at the expense of reserve officers. The estimate given, he said, was based on the number of reserve officers, the cost of their equipment and the average profit made by retailers on these goods. Senator Jones urged the Senate to give immediate consideration to the question, as the summer season is coming and the officers must buy lighter uniforms.

DEFICIENCY MEASURE PASSES THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$1,800,000,000, has been passed by the Senate without a record vote. It already has passed the House, and now goes to conference.

Its legislative riders authorize the sale of all enemy property in the United States, and the purchase by the Government of the German-owned wharves at Hoboken, N. J.

Of the appropriations, which are largely for the army and navy, \$73,000,000 was added by the Senate. This addition, with the amendments for disposition of the enemy property, are yet to be accepted by the House. The Senate eliminated a committee amendment suspending the transfer duties on army goods.

LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Lexington Bureau

LEXINGTON, Mass.—That considerable interest is being shown in the homes of colonial leaders is evidenced by the report made at the annual meeting of the Lexington Historical Society on Tuesday, that more than 22,300 persons visited the Hancock-Clark House during 1917. That was the house in which John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Samuel Adams, were staying, when Paul Revere announced the approach of the British troops on April 19, 1775. George L. Gilmore was elected president of the society for the ensuing year.

EMPLOYEES FORM NEW UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The tramway employees of Montreal have formed a union, which will be affiliated with the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

ECONOMY THE WORD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Message of Governor Keyes, Read in the Town Meetings, Results in Postponement of Practically All Loan Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Concord Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire's annual town meetings, municipal elections in two cities, and special state election for the choice of delegates to a convention to revise the constitution, were held simultaneously Tuesday. In the 224 towns, the election was suspended at 11 o'clock in the morning, in order to hear a war message read from Governor Henry W. Keyes and the Committee on Public Safety.

The message said: "Let us not deceive ourselves—up to the present time, Germany is the victor; Germany, the wild beast among the nations, that after 40 years of deliberate and cunning preparation, burst forth upon the peaceful world intent upon its subjugation by means so atrocious and barbarities so horrible as to be almost past belief."

"New Hampshire sends this message to every man, woman and child within its borders: order your lives after the German Army were already in America. Let us hear no talk of peace without victory. Discussion of terms of peace saps our strength and weakens our courage. This is the time to fight, not to debate."

"Economize; save food, save clothing, save money. We must feed and arm and supply our soldiers. We must feed our allies. They are fighting for and with us. The Food Administrator knows what is needed and his orders must be obeyed. Restrictive measures are for our own good."

"Stop fault finding and petty criticism. Hold up the hands of the Government. Tolerate no disloyalty or sedition. The man who hears an unpatriotic remark, or hears of any disloyalty, and takes no action, fails in his duty as a citizen. We have been too easy with traitors; this is a time for stout hearts and strong arms."

The effect of the message, backed up by an organized thrift campaign among town officials, was to cause the voters to postpone action on practically all public improvements. Sidewalks, bridges and highways, especially were laid over until more propitious times. Towns practically agreed to float no more loans except for the refunding of obligations that became due during the coming year.

Patriotic resolutions were adopted in some towns and action was taken in some to subsidize the war gardens of citizens. A number of towns voted to erect municipal bulletin boards giving the names of all residents in the service of the country.

The 438 delegates elected to the constitutional convention include William A. Plummer of Laconia, a justice of the Supreme Court; Mayor Charles J. French of Concord, R. W. Pillsbury, a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator; Executive Councilor Charles W. Varney of Rochester, and Hosea W. Parker of Claremont who retired as a member of Congress 43 years ago.

TICKET SPECULATORS CHECKED BY MANAGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By selling seats on the mail-order method, instead of distributing them through a box office, Charles L. Wagner, the musical manager, is endeavoring to put a stop to speculation in tickets for the concert which Mme. Galli-Curci, the soprano, is giving on March 17 at the Hippodrome. The manager, it is said, has the approval of the singer herself in trying to check the operations of the speculators. He is said, indeed, to have been urged by the artist to take any measures he could to prevent a recurrence of extortionate trading in tickets, such as is alleged to have occurred when she appeared in January and February at the Lexington Theater in Chicago Opera performances, and when she appeared not long ago at Carnegie Hall in recital.

Under ordinary circumstances, it is explained, the manager can permit seats to be distributed by window sale. But when he presents an artist of exceptional popularity, he finds that speculators get hold of the tickets and make the public buy them at greatly advanced rates. Accordingly, in the case of Mme. Galli-Curci, he has adopted the mail-order plan, which, though it gives him and his assistants much labor, assures applicants a fair chance to be served at regular prices.

WAITERS AND THE SALOONS

Their Business Relations—Hotel Service Brings up a Phase of the Prohibition Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It is hard to separate the waiter from the saloon, observed the president of the local Geneva Association branch, an organization chiefly of the foreign waiters. "You cannot expect waiters never to take a drink when they are continually carrying liquor about as a part of their business. I think the waiter has no great chance to be a teetotaler until national prohibition covers the entire country."

This phase of the prohibition question came up in discussion by the bureau of the foreign waiters in the American hotels. The situation does not limit itself to foreign waiters, but touches every waiter who serves liquors. Some never touch a drop. For the rest, the man who orders a drink may observe, from the remarks of the waiter just quoted, that his order of whiskey or beer may have a direct effect on the man who brings it to him.

The uniting of waiters and other hotel employees in the same international union with bartenders may not be without some significance. The restaurant employees are in the same big organization. The waiters' associations, to be specific, are part of the "International Alliance of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International League of America." It is all one body. The local Geneva officers have made efforts to get away from the saloon their clubroom is housed over, but without success.

In the past years the connection between the saloon and the waiter has been so close as nearly to demoralize the waiting business. Considerable hiring is done today from saloons, it is reported. Waiters working in saloons are not considered in this connection, though there are a great many of them. They are really part of the saloon business. It was the waiter outside of the saloon, in the great hotel and the smaller ones, serving liquor, of whom the veteran waiter said it was hard to separate him from the saloon.

INJUNCTION NOT GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Effort on the part of Peter Bernstein, owner of property adjoining the Hotel Woodcock in the South End district, to obtain an injunction against the proprietors of the hotel on the ground that the guests were annoying his tenants was denied by Judge John F. Brown in the Suffolk County Superior Court on Monday. The injunction was sought on the specific grounds that the hotel constituted a private nuisance. Mr. Bernstein complained that the noisy demeanor of guests continued until a late hour each night.

COAL RESOLUTION REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rejection of the resolution directing the municipal coal committee to consider the advisability of the purchase and storage by the city of a sufficient quantity of coal, not only to meet its own needs during next winter, but also to enable it to sell coal to the people of the city, was voted by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday afternoon. The measure was passed in the Common Council without a dissenting vote.

SPANISH STEAMERS' DEPARTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Trade Board today authorized immediate departure of seven Spanish steamers under the agreement with Spain to ship supplies to General Pershing's troops. The steamers are loaded with cotton and phosphate rock for fertilizer.

SURVEY OF STRIKES IN UNITED STATES

National Industrial Conference Board Finds 6,285,519 Days of Production Were Lost From April to October, 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Recognizing that "maximum production of all essential materials is the paramount necessity for the successful conduct of our war with the Central Powers," and explaining that at least 6,285,519 days of production were lost through strikes from April, 1917, to October, 1917, the National Industrial Conference Board in this city urges the establishment of some "workable program which shall minimize these disturbances."

An investigation of the "extent, causes and character of strikes in American industry during war time and their retardation of necessary production" during the first six months of the war between the United States and Germany, has been conducted by the board, representative of several associations of employers, and the results are made public today.

Nearly 3000 strikes have occurred during this time, excluding many strikes not recorded, says the report. "Indications of improvement in the labor situation in recent months are apparent, but it needs only a cursory reading of the daily press to see that the war industries of this country are still heavily handicapped by labor disputes." It adds: "Cooperation in efforts for the establishment of some workable program which shall minimize these disturbances, at least for the duration of the war, is the patriotic duty of both employers and employees."

In listing the strikes according to method of settlement, to industries, and according to demands, the board has not taken into account the "many potential strikes actually threatened which were averted only by compromise."

According to industry, the greatest number of strikes occurred in the metal trades with 375 recorded; textiles are second with 122; shipbuilding is third with 75 and lumber is fourth with 65. Private conference was found to be the most popular way of settlement with 45.1 per cent stopped this way; federal or state mediation was found to be a close second with 32.1 per cent settled that way.

In considering the causes for the strikes, the board says that the high cost of living, profiteering and the cost-plus government contract were found to be among the prime reasons in many cases. In line with this, the board found that the greatest percentage of strikes were backed by demands for higher wages.

A summary of the causes by the board follows: "Widespread discontent due to a belief that undue profits had been made by employers out of war business."

"Increased independence of the worker, due in part to a labor shortage and in part to a feeling that the situation constituted labor's opportunity for forcing union recognition or closed shop conditions."

"Inequality between wages paid in plants engaged on private work and government or private plants engaged on war work."

"The unsettling influence of the 'cost-plus-profit' feature of many war contracts."

The Federal Administration's virtual indorsement of the eight-hour workday."

ALIENS FOR LABOR URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CHATHAM, Ont.—At the recent annual convention of the Orange Black

Knights, a resolution was passed calling upon the Government immediately to conscript all aliens for labor purposes. It was pointed out by a number of the speakers that while Canadians were sacrificing their lives in the trenches, the aliens in Canada were reaping the benefit of these sacrifices. It was also suggested that the rate of pay for conscripted aliens should be the same as that being paid to Canadian soldiers, namely, \$1.10 per day.

SIR L. GOVIN AND UNION MINISTRY

Opinion Freely Expressed That Quebec Premier May Join the Borden Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The possibility that Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province of Quebec, may soon be a member of the Union Government has become much stronger with the announcement of the result of the soldiers' vote in the recent election, which has left the Hon. P. E. Blondin and the Hon. Albert Sevrigny, members of the former Borden Government, hopelessly defeated.

With these two eliminated, Canada has a Cabinet without French-Canadian representation, a condition which is felt to be anomalous; and if a French-Canadian is to be invited to join, it is altogether likely that Sir Lomer Gouin will be the man.

There are several considerations that lead to this conclusion. In the first place, it probably will not be disputed that, aside from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, there is no more able man in the old Liberal Party in Canada.

Then, Sir Lomer always has been a Pan-Canadian. Throughout his public life, although firmly Liberal and staunchly loyal to his compatriots, he has stood for a united Canada. Even last summer, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was considering the offer to join a Coalition Cabinet, it can be stated as a fact that Sir Lomer urged the old chieftain to accept. When Sir Wilfrid decided against that course, Sir Lomer was generally talked of as a likely substitute, but he is understood to have felt at that time that the occasion was not suitable. The French-Canadians were chafing under the Military Service Act and the War-Time Elections Act, and it is doubtful if anybody but Sir Wilfrid himself could have led them into coalition.

Now, however, conditions are quite different. Last year the French-Canadians were clamoring, under Sir Wilfrid's leadership, for a referendum on compulsory service. Today they have had their referendum in the form of the federal election, and although they were not satisfied with the franchise law under which that election was held, the result was so overwhelmingly in favor of the Union Government that they can no longer doubt that the great mass of the Canadian people are for conscription. Hence they naturally would be more willing to accept representation in the Federal Government, and this seems to give Sir Lomer his opening.

Finally, Sir Lomer's strong stand against the Francœur resolution of the last session of the Quebec Legislature has been taken as practically an announcement that he was prepared to receive advances from the Union Government. The tone of his address on that occasion was very strongly for a united nation. Confederation, he declared, was a necessity, and not a whim; and he said in effect that although French Canada had its grievances, so did everybody else, and Canada came first.

If Sir Lomer does join the Government, a seat will be provided for him probably through a by-election in one of the two constituencies which returned the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS SOUGHT

Five of the Larger Cities of United States Preparing for Selection of New Men to Head Educational Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Selection of a superintendent of public schools is now centering attention in at least five important cities in the United States, New York City, Boston, Buffalo, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and Worcester, Mass., and the type of man to be selected is being watched with solicitude by those who are interested in high moral, civic and national ideals.

All of these cities with the exception of Boston had representatives at the recent meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association at Atlantic City, which called together thousands of superintendents from all over the country and educators generally.

That Boston should have had no one at this important assemblage to look after the educational interests of the city as vested in its future superintendent was a subject of comment at the time and gives the impression to many that Boston is not seeking to provide the city with the best educational leader that can be secured. It gives further weight to the reports that have been current for more than a year that, regardless of other considerations, Boston's new superintendent, to succeed Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, who has declined to be a candidate for reelection, is to be a Boston man.

With the return to the committee of Michael H. Corcoran this seems assured, for Mr. Corcoran has stood consistently for years for Boston schools for Boston people. When Stratton D. Brooks resigned six years ago Mr. Corcoran wanted a Boston man and from that time political influences have been shaping things to that end.

As the election of a new superintendent may properly come before the committee any time after March, or before if special rulings are made, the question is becoming locally acute and it is said that pressure is being brought from outside upon members of the board for the election of certain candidates. The chairman, Judge Michael H. Sullivan, said today that the subject had not yet come before the board and that he hoped it would not come up before the April meeting. He said the Boston School Committee intended to get the best superintendent in the country obtainable for Boston.

That the Boston superintendency would go to one of four assistant superintendents has been understood for a long while. The contest now seems to lie between Frank V. Thompson and Augustine L. Rafter in favor of the latter. Jeremiah E. Burke is commonly referred to as the candidate preferred by Mr. Corcoran, while Mr. Thompson is the one he particularly wishes to defeat. Mr. Thompson is backed by some of the leading men of the city of all political affiliations and it is said strong efforts are being made to have his claims to the position acknowledged.

Of the members of the board, Mr. Corcoran and Richard J. Lane are understood to favor the election of Mr. Burke, while Miss Francis G. Curtis and Henry Abrahams are supposed to stand for Mr. Thompson. Judge Sullivan has been uncertain, and the decision is acknowledged to lie with him. Two weeks ago he was supposed to be in favor of the election of Mr. Thompson, but now there are indications that a compromise is being effected with Mr. Rafter as the choice of Judge Sullivan, Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Lane.

AMERICA'S LEADER
Beaded Tip
SHOE LACES
GUARD
yourself and look on the wrapper for
"BEADED"
It marks the genuine
"Tip That Can't Pull Off"
At Shoe Stores and Boot Blacks



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DR. MOTT PLEADS FOR THE RUSSIANS

Former Diplomatic Envoy Gives Reasons Why He Thinks the United States Should Stand by Them in Fight for Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Notwithstanding all we have heard in these last weeks, I never believed so strongly in Russia as I do now," said Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, before the Women's Political League in Carnegie Hall on Saturday. Dr. Mott has visited Russia four times, the last time as a member of the special diplomatic mission to Russia appointed by the President of the United States. He did not speak in that capacity, however, but as an individual.

"I resent many of the strictures placed upon Russia these days," said Dr. Mott. "and many of the superficial, hasty, ill-considered judgments and criticisms concerning that vast and complex people and that wonderful nation. It is the duty of our American nation to stand by any people groping toward larger light and larger liberty."

"The Russian people are tired of this war, and they do not conceal it. They have already laid away more than 3,000,000 of their sons and brothers, their fathers and husbands or more than all of the other Allies combined. When we have even 750,000 crosses over American graves in France, and perchance on other fronts, it may be fitting for us to criticize another nation for becoming tired of the war. Then I think of their 2,000,000 men so maimed and mutilated that they can never fight again. In addition to all these, think of the more than 2,000,000 Russian prisoners today languishing in the prisoner-of-war camps of the middle continent. Do you wonder that the Russians are war-tired?"

"The second cause explaining the shaking of the spirit of the Russians and leading them to seek other paths is the knowledge that they were betrayed by their Government in high places."

"The third cause of the demoralization of the Russian Army and Navy, and also of large parts of the civilian population, is the flooding of the minds of the Russian soldiers and civilians with the fascinating ideas of the Russian revolution. You cannot imagine the effect of these ideas coming to your mind for the first time: Light instead of darkness; liberty instead of slavery; plenty instead of poverty."

"Do you wonder that ideas like these coming to a simple-minded and comparatively illiterate peasantry and working class prove to be more alluring, more attractive, more satisfying, at least for the time being, than ideas of slaughter and destruction? Would they not be abnormal were this not the case? Let us be perfectly fair."

"The fourth cause explaining this demoralization is the mastery German intrigue propaganda. There has been nothing quite like it. The day the Russian revolution began, the death penalty was abolished. All prisoners were released. That day all the policemen were dismissed from one end of Russia to the other. That day 185,000,000 people started on a long holiday. They have not since returned. Germany was there. Surely she was in Finland and she was in larger numbers in Sweden than many thought. She was also in another strange place—along the fighting lines. Not only the fighting Germans, but the publicists, publicity men, writers and speakers of ability were waiting for the crumbling of the wall. Other thousands of German propagandists were inside of Russia."

"Now these pro-German propagandists in these various fields had millions of dollars at their disposal. They bought up newspapers and established periodicals; they printed and circulated pamphlets by the ten millions. I have a leaflet printed in Russian by the Germans and shot over into the trenches. They also used the voice, and by so doing showed better psychology and better knowledge of Russia than the Allies have shown."

"What were the Germans there saying in their speeches, what were they writing in these articles which we had translated? Such things as these: 'You fought you when you had the Tzar. You have abolished him. Why should we fight each other longer? Let us be brothers.' Then they began to teach internationalism, the last nation under heaven it would seem that should be teaching internationalism. Then they said: 'The land is going to be divided; the great estates are going to be broken up. Go home and get your share.' Hundreds of thousands went home to get their shares."

"A letter from an American whom I have known for years and who has been in Russia during these recent months says: 'In addition to the newspapers in the Russian language, the Germans provided artistic colored posters attacking the United States and England. These were posted up where the meetings were held and no one was allowed to touch them. One of these posters showed the Russian peasant soldier leaving the slimy trenches and joyfully preparing to enter the field of peace, where he sees his children playing about the cottage, and where the fields of ripe grain await him. Just at this point he is stopped by John Bull and Uncle Sam in the guise of bloated capitalists, who sneeringly say, pointing to the filthy trenches, 'Get back, you slaves. You are not done fighting for us yet.' Another poster showed the Germans exchanging gold, cloth and farming implements for Russian grain."

"My first ground for confidence in

Russia is the character of the Russian people. They have great physical vigor and vitality. No nation has more. They have also great range, grasp and penetration of mentality."

"Russians also have great hearts. They also are a religious people, perhaps the most religious people I have visited. Even agnostics in Russia are more keenly interested in religion and more responsive to the note of reality as contrasted with formalism in religion than are many of the so-called believers in other Christian countries."

"The second ground of my confidence is the number and strength of the leaders of Russia. I found more leaders of outstanding ability in Russia than in any of the other nations now at war."

"The third ground of confidence in Russia is the principles of the Russian revolution. Let anyone who is disposed to be hasty in criticism of Russia re-examine the principles of the Russian revolution. He will find they are principles that brought the United States of America into being and that in the last analysis led us to join the Allies. We must believe in Russia or get out of this war."

"The fourth ground of my confidence in Russia is the great ground swell of democracy that is democracy indeed. If we judge each day's reports by that principle, there will creep over us a spirit of greater charity and patience toward Russia."

"Now let me rapidly epitomize what I think we must do: In the first place, we must win this war. Otherwise what hope is there of making this world a safe place for democracy and especially for the democracy of Russia."

"In the second place I use a strong word, I say: Let us as a nation 'gamble' on Russia. That word puts plainly and bluntly what I mean, though I do not believe it is going to be a gamble. This point is predicated on the assumption that the Allies are going to win the war. That means that sooner or later the pendulum will swing back and the nations which were befuddled and stood by the Russian peoples in every way in their power will be in the best position to go forward with Russia in friendly co-operation and to help her work out her true destiny."

"In the third place, there must be a counter propaganda. Not of intrigue. Our methods are those of the light; and if that prevails, it invariably dispels darkness. But, at present, the light does not have a chance; the truth is not being adequately proclaimed."

"In the fourth place, we must not only make the world safe for democracy, but we must make the Russian democracy safe for the world. To this end we should enter more largely into fellowship with the sufferings of the Russian peoples."

"In the fifth place, this reminds me we should back the Young Men's Christian Association, which has already sent since our return a hundred of the best young men we could get from America. Many of these while ministering to the suffering have been driven back by the Germans and the huts in which they worked have been leveled to the ground. Twenty of them have recently gone and I hope we can send 200 more. They are going into the teeth of difficulties. Some of them may never return, but they will as truly lay down their lives in the cause of the Allies as do those who may give themselves for their ideals on the western front."

"My final point is: You may not understand Russia, but you must believe in Russia. The time to stand by a people is when we may think they have missed the way. Time may show that they have found it in some things where we have not. Stand by them. Some day this terrible nightmare will be behind us, the tragedy will be over, the world convulsion will cease, the darkness will be dissipated. The ships will come home with the able-bodied men, with the prisoners, with the wounded; the lanes of travel will be opened and restored to their peaceful uses. We will grapple with the most difficult and transcendently important tasks of reconstruction. We will then try to have that phrase mean more than a phrase, 'The family of nations.' At that great moment would we not all prefer to see Russia at the family board? Therefore, we will believe in Russia."

SABOTAGE AS A WEAPON OF LABOR

Origin of the Name and Effects of the Practice—Subject Likely to Be Prominent in the Approaching I. W. W. Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sabotage—what is it and how has it been taught by the Industrial Workers of the World?

Inquiry of this bureau into this important question leads to the setting forth in specific detail of I. W. W. preachments on sabotage. Herewith is given something of what the I. W. W. has said or circulated on sabotage. The list is by no means complete, but it may be regarded as typical.

Sabotage described in I. W. W. literature ranges from driving spikes in logs which break the saws in the mill, to putting bedbugs in hotels, the purpose in either case being to bring the employer around. A description of such a bedbug incident, by the way, comes from the pen of no less than the general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., William D. Haywood, now out on bond.

To start at the beginning in anything like a comprehensive consideration of the I. W. W. literature on sabotage, the origin of the word as described by popular I. W. W. authors comes first.

Walker C. Smith says, in his book "Sabotage," that there are three versions of the source of the word "sabotage," but that the one best known is: "A striking French weaver cast his wooden shoe—called a sabot—into the delicate mechanism of the loom upon leaving the mill. The confusion that resulted, acting to the workers' benefit, brought to the front a line of tactics that took the name of sabotage. Slow work is also said to be at the basis of the word, the idea being that wooden shoes are clumsy and so prevent quick action on the part of the workers. The third idea is that sabotage is coined from the slang term that means 'putting the boots' to the employers by striking directly at their profits without leaving the job."

Emile Pouget, in his book "Sabotage," gives the origin of the word as follows: "Up to 15 years ago the term 'sabotage' was nothing but a slang word, not meaning 'to make wooden shoes,' as it may be imagined, but, in a figurative way, to work clumsily as if by sabot blows. (Sabot means wooden shoe.) Since then the word was transformed into a new form of social warfare and at the Congress of Toulouse of the General Confederation of Labor in 1897 received at last its syndical baptism. The new term was not at first accepted by the working class with the warm enthusiasm—some even saw it with mistrust, reproaching it not only for its humble origin but also its immorality. Nevertheless, despite all these prejudices which seemed almost insurmountable, sabotage went steadily on its way around the world. It has now the full sympathy of the workers."

Two authors mentioned, Walter C. Smith and Emile Pouget, will be quoted from hereafter. Smith is an American living in the Northwest, it is said. He was not among those present in the 166 indictments returned in Chicago last summer, but this through no fault of his. "Sabotage," his book, has enjoyed a wide I. W. W. circulation. In popular fame up to the present time, it is eclipsed by Pouget's, with its introduction by Arturo M. Giovannitti, one of the 166. Pouget is a Frenchman. His book was translated and published by a Chicago man who gets out a lot of I. W. W. and socialist literature. It has been widely circulated by the I. W. W. The general counsel for the I. W. W., George F. Vanderveer of Seattle, granted this before Judge K. M. Landis in court a week or two ago, when, speaking of the book he said, "and in course of time it came to be distributed by

the I. W. W. at the demand of its members. We distribute whatever they want."

Definitions of sabotage by I. W. W. leaders and popular authors are various, but the conclusion is common that it is a powerful weapon of labor in the class struggle against the capitalist class. Light on exactly how the I. W. W. considered the term and its application may be gained from definitions by Walker and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the single woman to be indicted in the first great round-up, a favorite I. W. W. propagandist now out on bail awaiting trial. Or from definitions by Giovannitti in his preface to Pouget's book or by Pouget himself. Giovannitti, by the way, is no longer regarded as a leader of the I. W. W.'s though his lengthy introduction to Pouget has been extensively read by members of the organization. Then Grover H. Perry, another well-known leader, and Haywood, and Solidarity, the weekly publication in English issued from national headquarters in Chicago, all have taken their turn in defining the term. A glance over writings of these people should sufficiently well establish what the I. W. W. has considered sabotage to be:

Walker C. Smith: "Sabotage is the destruction of profits to gain a definite, revolutionary, economic end. It has many forms. It may mean the destroying of raw materials destined for a scab factory or shop. It may mean the spoiling of a finished product. It may mean the destruction of parts of machinery or the disarrangement of a whole machine where that machine is the one upon which the other machines are dependent for material. It may mean working slow. It may mean poor work. It may mean misleading packages, giving overtures to customers, pointing out defects in goods, using the best of materials where the employer desires adulteration, and also the telling of trade secrets. In fact, it has as many variations as there are different lines of work. The saboteur is the sharpener of the revolution. Sabotage is the smokeless powder of the social war. It scores a hit while its source is seldom detected."—(Sabotage.)

Arturo M. Giovannitti: "Sabotage is any conscious and willful act on the part of one or more workers intended to slacken and reduce the output of production in the industrial field, or to restrict trade and reduce the profits in the commercial field, in order to secure from their employers better conditions or to enforce those prevailing, when no other way of redress is open."

"Any skillful operation on the machinery of production intended not to destroy it or permanently render it defective, but only to temporarily render it able to put it out of running condition in order to make impossible the work of scabs and thus to secure the complete and real stoppage of work during a strike."

"Sabotage is the most formidable weapon of economic warfare which will eventually open to the workers the great iron gate of capitalist exploitation and lead them out of the house of bondage into the free land of the future."—(Introduction to Pouget's "Sabotage.")

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn: "Sabotage is to this class struggle what guerrilla warfare is to the battle. The strike is the open battle of the class struggle; sabotage is the guerrilla warfare—the day-by-day warfare between two opposing classes."

"Sabotage itself is not clearly defined. Sabotage is as broad and changing as industry, as flexible as the imagination and passions of humanity."

The conscious withdrawal of the workers' industrial efficiency."—(Sabotage.)

Grover H. Perry: "Sabotage is an old universally known weapon of labor. Sabotage is and has been one of labor's best weapons."—(Solidarity, March 24, 1917.)

NO RECORD KEPT ON BOOKS FOR SAILORS

Y. M. C. A. Library at the Boston Navy Yard Has No Restrictions in Distribution and Circulation Among the Crews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Entirely devoid of hard and fast rules regulating the distribution and circulation of books such as most libraries put into practice, the Y. M. C. A. library at the Boston Navy Yard is unique owing to the fact that no record of the majority of its books loaned is kept, it being the belief of Chaplain Arthur W. Stone and his assistants that a book will continue its mission regardless of its whereabouts, and with this object of usefulness in mind, they are apparently content.

Books for the library are secured from many sources, and as a rule the volumes are such as are suited to the work, a large per cent good fiction, with many textbooks, for which there is a steadily increasing demand. Three thousand volumes from Washington, D. C., are expected shortly, and these will greatly replenish the books, which at times, especially when a crew is leaving, become greatly diminished.

Recently a ship received sudden orders to depart for one of the Mediterranean ports, and the officers asked for a supply of books. A selection was made, and in the collection was a copy of an Italian grammar. Later reports from members of the crew told how useful the little volume was and how it was passed about from one member to another when port was made in some Italian town.

One shelf at the chaplain's headquarters is devoted entirely to books on the French language, and these volumes are much in demand by men who anticipate overseas service. These have been many calls for an up-to-date dictionary, but as yet this want has not been supplied, although the Jackies are hopeful that some generous individual will make such a donation.

Each ship leaving port, and some of them are gone for months at a time, is provided with a library, and when several cruisers leave together the collection is sadly depleted, although it is usually not long before the shelves are well stocked again.

Sailors who receive sudden orders to transfer, often give the books in their keeping to some companion, and in this way a book frequently passes through many hands far removed from the original holder. Occasionally, instead of returning the book borrowed, a sailor will bring back one of his own books. Thus the library collection is always changing, and varied to suit the likes of perhaps several thousand sailors with nearly as many preferences and dispositions.

Special books on technical subjects are secured each week from the Boston Public Library and every effort is made to obtain those most needed by the men.

The library at the yard is open daily and on Sundays, and many of the sailors make use of its facilities during spare hours. Facilities for letter writing are also provided, and there are papers and magazines which are equally popular with the men.

GREAT WORK BEFORE ENGINEERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Addressing a gathering of engineers here recently, the Hon. Frank Carroll, Minister of Public Works, said that he did not think a man need be a prophet to foretell that the engineer would play a much greater part in the economic

life of Canada in the next 25 years than he had done in the past. In the future, there would be great opportunities for the engineer in the rebuilding of railways, in the developing of Canada's water powers and also in the development of the highways. On the subject of railways, Mr. Carroll said that Canada was pretty well supplied with these at the present, and he was not advocating the construction of any more. Looking ahead for a quarter of a century, the minister said that enormous works remained to be undertaken, and these would be impossible of accomplishment without the aid of the highest engineering skill.

GOVERNMENT ACTION ON HALIFAX RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—The statement of the Government's action on the Halifax Relief Commission's preliminary report, recently submitted to the Government, was made public yesterday. It shows the total material loss from the disaster, excluding government and shipping property, is estimated at \$15,000,000.

The provision of a capital sum to provide for the dependents of those killed, and to take care of the injured, may reach \$5,000,000. The relief funds, including £1,000,000 sterling, appropriated by the Imperial Government, \$5,000,000 by the Canadian Government, and \$3,000,000 by general subscription, reach the sum of about \$13,000,000.

It is estimated that \$4,000,000 are required for emergency relief, temporary housing, hospital and medical attendance, living allowances, and so forth, extending over the current year. The Federal Government now makes a further appropriation of \$7,000,000, or a total appropriation of \$12,000,000.

The idea of generous relief rather than of restitution is adopted, and on the basis of the commission's present estimates, some \$3,000,000 more would be required to meet all claims. In addition to the Australian and New Zealand votes, contributions from other sources are anticipated.

The commission has absolute discretion in the distribution of the relief funds, but it is directed to pay special attention to the claims of laboring men, mechanics and others whose losses were \$5000 or less, while the larger claims are to be dealt with as the commission deems best, in view of all the attendant circumstances.

The loss on the water front is roughly estimated at \$7,500,000.

CANADIAN INDIANS ARE FARMING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Following the Federal Government's announcement that the Indians were to be encouraged to extend their cultivated areas, and that grazing leases of Indian lands were to be given to settlers adjoining the reservations, Mr. W. M. Gaham, the Indian Commissioner for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, has opened an office here. Not only will the greater production campaign among the Indians be managed from Regina, but the general administration of the department so far as the three prairie provinces are concerned will be here.

WOMAN FOOD ADMINISTRATOR
DETROIT, Mich.—Miss Cora Guenther, Detroit's deputy food administrator, and the only woman food administrator in Michigan, took charge of the food administration today, in the absence of David Heineman.

TEXTILE MEN TO HOLD CONVENTION

Cotton Manufacturers of United States Will Meet at New York City in May and Discuss Problems Arising From War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Topics such as "America's Place in World Trade," "Labor Problems," and "War Problems in Industry," are to be discussed by persons prominent in the textile business and others at the joint convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and American Cotton Manufacturers Association, at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, May 1, 2 and 3, it is announced here today.

There will be a business meeting of each association in the evening of May 1, and on the following morning there is to be a group discussion on "America's Place in World Trade." The chairman will be Dr. Y. Cooper, former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. Addresses will be given by Dr. Frank W. Taussig, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission; John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union; Arthur H. Weed of Boston and Lewis E. Pierson of New York, each of whom will deal with some phase of the topic under discussion.

There will be another group discussion on Thursday afternoon, with "Labor Problems," as the topic, and Albert F. Bemis, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, as presiding officer. Magnus W. Alexander, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board, is arranging the program for that symposium.

The annual meeting of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers will be held in the evening of May 2.

Another group discussion has been planned for the morning of May 3, with "War Problems in Industry" as the theme. Fuller E. Callaway, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, is to preside, and the speakers will include George W. Perkins, of a large steel corporation; William Butterworth of Moline, Ill., who has led in coordinating American industry for war work; Benjamin F. Harris, a banker of Champaign, Ill., and Arthur R. Marsh, editor of a trade paper.

After a discussion on "Research as an Aid to Industrial Efficiency," in the afternoon, the final business meetings of the two associations will be held, and in the evening there will be a dinner, at which representatives of the Federal Government will speak.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—A squad of Dominion police is expected to reach Saskatchewan within the next week to assist in rounding up defaulters under the Military Service Act. In the case of men claiming to be American citizens, who have not papers to prove citizenship, they will be held in custody pending a report from the United States Consul. This will also apply to all men claiming nationality other than British. United States military registration cards or citizenship papers should be carried by all Americans eligible for service in Canada. Their production is all the proof the police require.

New Spring Blouses Have an Opening

New Colorings, New Styles—Frills and Flares and Simply Tailored

"They were never so attractive," people say of the waists that have been arriving in case after case. Do look at that brilliant little Georgette waist that comically calls itself "pumpkin-colored."

It has cordings at the neck and buttons at back and is whimsical with a very little hemstitching. We have called attention to it because it introduces that vivid color that some of us will adore this season.

This with its less vivid cousin "Sunset," and the red known as "American Beauty" are new color notes of the Summer. The latter is seen in a very dressy Georgette waist which combines pearl gray.

New Styles

A little of anything may be used, it seems, to trim these dainty new waists.

White satin is still smart, especially in a waistcoat thrown loosely upon a foundation of Georgette. The ever popular navy blue blouses have gone in for futuristic stripes upon their vests and collars. Peplum blouses combine two shades by

using a wealth of colored embroidery. Printed Georgettes are combined with self-color. One new blouse makes a cold claim for favor by using black beads the size of shoe buttons to outline neck, shoulder line and cuffs. On such colorings as French blue, pumpkin or bisque, this trimming is oddly attractive.

Frills and Flares

The frills that fall in soft fluffiness a-down the new lingerie blouses are not at all the kind we have known for seasons past.

They are beruffled, lace-inserted or hand-embroidered, till they carry the plainest waist to the heights of opulence.

The new flare cuff in many forms is seen among the models at this blouse opening.

Tailored Linen

One may be as tailored as one pleases by choosing among the smart new linen waists where only crocheted buttons or bits of Irish crochet edging are allowed to suggest the more frivolous side of the blouse world.

\$5.95—\$10—\$15—to—\$35

And after all Blouse-dom on the Third Floor is not an expensive region.

Third Floor, Old Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

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Silk Blouses
\$2.95

Distinctive Style
and Specially
Moderate
Price

WOMEN WHO
VISIT THE
Looser Blouse

Section long ago discovered that it is possible to maintain an appearance of smart fashion at very modest expense. For instance, there are a number of new styles in Blouses at \$2.95, embodying all the latest shapes of collars and very desirable silks as their materials.

A tailored model of striped tub silk, assorted colors, has a Peter Pan collar, a wide round collar in Dutch shape spreading to a collar band. This is plain white silk, pump bow of black moire ribbon.

One of crepe de chine in white or in flesh pink with white satin collars and cuffs, shawl shape with slashed revers. The front is closed in double breasted fashion with large fancy pearl buttons in a hand bound slash placed diagonally.

Blouses of striped or plaid silk taffeta have gypsy collar of white satin, the ends tying in four-in-hand style.

Just three styles out of a round dozen or more.



The Bossert Price Not a "Cut-Lumber" Price

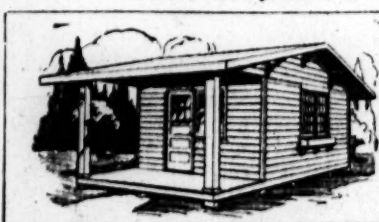
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

How the Crow's Nest Cottage Grew

Right on the edge of one of the most beautiful lakes in America, is the cozy, campy cottage of a nautical family that never can be found very far from some sort of water, be it salt or fresh; and, because it is such a very nautical family, and the man of the house is known to all of his friends as "Skipper," the house with the broad, unroofed piazza right over the water naturally fell heir to the name of the Quarterdeck, in spite of the fact that summer roses and wild grapevines trail along its high latticed sides unrebuked.

Now the "Skipper" of the Quarterdeck had learned, as mariners so often do, to love the stars and all the heavenly bodies, and to study them in all their phases through a telescope which rested, in fair weather, on a concrete foundation at the southern end of the piazza; but the house itself was in the way, the trees obscured the view, and a near-by hill loomed up and cut off a considerable portion of the southern sky, and all the wonderful constellations contained therein. So the "Skipper" decided to build a house on the hill, expressly for his telescope; and, as he had acquired a finer and larger glass by this time, he thought it would be fitting to make a fine, roomy house for it. He knew, too, that the higher he built the house, the wider the view of the stars he would have for his telescope.

Incidentally, he thought, as there was much merriment and music generally going on in his own household, why not have a living room of his own, away from the sound of the piano, and the many youthful visitors—a nice livable room, with a big fireplace, writing desk, plenty of books, and some easy-chairs? So this was built on the ground floor, and a cheery room it proved, with windows on three sides, five of them, and a stairway on the other side which led to an upstairs hallway, connecting two sizable bedrooms which would do for extra guests from the Quarterdeck, or for members of the family who might wish to stay there out of season, when the other house was closed for the winter, getting their meals at the farmer's cottage across the way. A second stairway led up to the roof, atop of which was built a cupola with windows on all four sides and a sort of hatchway above, through which the telescope was supposed to point to all the wonders of the heavens. But, no sooner was the little three-roomed house completed, than the "Skipper" decided that it would not do, for a dozen or more reasons which nobody can now remember; so he built another house, with a roof that slides off and on by an electric contrivance, on quite another hill, with only two rooms in all—one big one for the big machine (which keeps pace with the earth's motion by means of a clockwork device), and one little one for the "Skipper," with a worktable, easy-chair, and lots of astronomy books in shelves to make him happy.

This left the three-roomed house on the other hill quite "out of a job"; no one in the family could think just what would be nice to do with it until it occurred to them that a dear old aunt, who used to visit every summer for a fortnight at the Quarterdeck, and always brought her little maid and dog, might like to spend the summer in the little house, which still went by the name of the "Observatory," if only a kitchen and bath were added, and perhaps a maid's

room, on the other side of the staircase. All this was done, after consulting the lady in question, and then, indeed, it seemed like a real little home, with a well-lighted square kitchen and pantry downstairs, a maid's room and bathroom upstairs, all furnished with homelike left-overs, to be sure, but nice, old-fashioned things that one would be only too glad to find in an antique shop at any time. So, for one short summer, the little house was tenanted, only to become again something of a white elephant on the family's hands, for they realized that it would not do to rent it to any but the dearest of family friends, being so close to their own house, and so far from the village and other neighbors; boats and horses would be needed to go back and forth for bringing supplies and mail, as well as for all purposes of communication, there being no telephone within reach at that time. During the early spring of that year, when the trailing arbutus was in full bloom through all the surrounding woods, one of the daughters of the house was most anxious to take a chum for a visit to the lake, but was told that it would be impossible, on account of some carpentering which was being done at the big cottage.

"Very well," she said, "if we can't get into the Quarterdeck, we'll try life in the Crow's Nest." And they did try it, with the greatest success, both girls learning a lot about cooking and practical housekeeping in that dear little cozy kitchen and delightful living room, and sleeping practically out of doors on comfortable cots in the cupola, with windows open on four sides of them, when weather permitted, though completely screened from the flies and bats of summer, and the most lovely view of water, islands and mountains by starlight, moonlight or dawn that one could readily imagine. By the time the family moved into the big cottage for the summer and the friend's visit was up, the Crow's Nest had become an institution, and the daughter who had discovered its charms has remained in possession ever since, taking in friends of her own or the family's, at times when the big house is overflowing with guests, getting breakfasts regularly, and other meals on occasions, but for the most part dining with the rest at the Quarterdeck. She has added much to the charm of the place from time to time, by many minor improvements and little touches, as some painted porch furniture, a swinging seat of hickory, and hanging baskets of maidenhair ferns for the outside, bordered scrim curtains, pretty sofa pillows, rugs, and a new green-bordered dinner set for the inside of her abode; then, in some spare energetic moments, one cold morning in spring, she decided to beautify the rather bare and rocky hilltop around the little house by transplanting some decorative pine trees, a dozen or more, two or three feet high, from a neighboring field, and these grew splendidly, three of them serving as a screen for the large ash-can by the kitchen door. Later, a stone wall was made for some distance around the house to keep the cows away, thereby enabling the keeper of the cottage to have a garden of her own, in which grew roses, laurels, larkspur, lilies, forget-me-nots, pansies, hollyhocks, and many other thriving flowers among the pines inside the garden wall. And that is how the Crow's Nest, like Topsy, "just grewed!"

When the Floors Need Staining

The floors in the little three-room, kitchenette and bath apartment needed staining over again, needed it badly. Being a popular place, many pairs of feet walked in and out and all around it every day, and somehow it did not take a long time to make all the surface that was not covered by the center rugs look quite forlorn and uncared for. But the landlord was obdurate; he definitely declined to do those floors over so soon again. That settled the matter, so far as he was concerned. The two young women who lived in the apartment were not so easily satisfied; one of them was expecting a visit from her mother, in whose honor a knitting party had been planned, and it seemed necessary to have the place look its most attractive. Those floors must be done over, whether the landlord would or no, as they expressed it. A man in the neighborhood who did such work for a living was next appealed to, but his prices were so high that the two young women sadly decided against his services and sent him away. Next they went into a shop where paints and stains and varnishes were sold and asked some questions.

By that time, they had decided to undertake the job themselves. A useful friend, who was in the habit of turning her hand to almost anything that needed doing in her own home, helped them out.

"You do not need to go over the whole floor," she encouraged them; "just do a border around it, deep enough to reach a little way under the edge of the rug. The floor is all right under that, anyway, and does not need attention."

Following their friend's directions, the two young women bought their stain, or the ingredients to mix it, and concocted a mop-pad, as they called it, a sort of pad attached to an old hearth broom handle, and set to work. First, they swept the floor well and went over it with a clean dry mop. Then they wet their mop-pad with the stain and rubbed over the floor thoroughly, being careful to rub the stain on according to the grain of the wood. When that first coat was dry, they put on a second one. After the second coat had dried on well, they wiped that all over with a flannel, dipped into linseed oil. This, too, was allowed to dry; fortunately, these

young women spent a large part of the day away from their apartment, so they could easily keep off their floors until quite dry. Lastly, they polished their floor with a preparation, made by shaving a quarter of a pound lump of beeswax into a pan containing one half a pint of turpentine, which they had melted slowly and stirred well. This they rubbed into the floor as vigorously as possible and polished it with a dry mop-pad. The result was a floor of which they were extremely proud. The undertaking had been a great success and it had not cost much in money nor an undue amount of time.

It is possible to buy stains already prepared and in various shades, some of these having varnish mixed into them, others requiring a coat of varnish put on over them. Most people probably find it more convenient to use the kind that contains the varnish; it means so much less work. When painting a floor, it has been found wise to do one or two boards at a time, following along the grain of the wood; as a rule, the stain dries so quickly that, if one puts it on over the floor at cracks, which form the natural divisions, it happens sometimes that the general appearance is cloudy and spotted. One must take care, too, not to spot the mop-boards of the room; if any of the stain does spatter up on them, it should be wiped off immediately. To guard against such disfigurement, it is a good plan to use a small brush when working around the edges of the room. If one undertakes to stain new wooden floors, several coats may be found necessary in order to attain the desired tone. Floors treated in this way should not be walked on for a day or two, if possible, and care should be taken to keep them as free from dust as can be.

Corn Parker House Rolls

Ingredients: 1½ cups flour, ¼ cup corn meal, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon shortening, 1 beaten egg, ½ cup milk. Mix flour, meal, baking powder, salt and sugar; rub in shortening and add milk. Roll out, cut, and turn over top, as for Parker House rolls. Bake about 20 minutes.

The Dress of Two Colors



An afternoon dress

PARIS, France—This sketch presents a mode which is finding favor in Paris—the dress of two colors. In this case it is a suit of pearl gray and black charmeuse. The little coat has a gathered basque and is draped with a wide black sash, one end of which passes through a slot and hangs at the side. The skirt is in two black panels, streaked with gray at each side, the back panel showing the new "bustle" drapery which, in this modified form, gives a graceful effect, as it breaks the line of an otherwise straight and narrow skirt. Gray shoes and stockings would look well with this dress, and a gray hat, lined with black and draped with either black satin or tulle.

The Swing of the Carpet Pendulum

Time was when carpets were unknown; time is when they are, in many homes, being quite largely discarded. The bare floors, which were once not appreciated, are now quite popularly demanded. It is rather interesting to note how so common a part of everyday household furnishings became slowly and gradually an apparent necessity and then, as it grew too common, slipped away from its prominent place in public favor.

It would be difficult to say, or even to guess, just when carpets first came into use. Antiquarians say that they were invented in those far eastern lands, where it was customary for the inhabitants to sit cross-legged upon the floor. Where their floors were of stone or earth or even wood, it is not surprising that, in time, they should seek for something warmer and more comfortable for a seat. Probably the first forerunners of the carpets of today were the rushes or straw, scattered over the floor of primitive homes. In colonial days in America, it was customary to sand the floors, while it is said that, in the far-away country sections of Norway, one may, even to this day sometimes, find the best rooms of farmhouses strewn with juniper twigs, an ancient custom. The plaiting of rushes, to form a mat, is believed to have been the first beginnings of carpet making.

According to the dictionary, a carpet is "a heavy woven or felted fabric, usually of wool, but also of cotton, hemp, straw, etc., especially a floor covering made in breadths to be sewed together and called to the floor, as distinguished from a rug or mat; originally, also, a thick woven fabric used for covering tables, beds, etc., a table cloth or cover." It is stated, furthermore, that carpets were at first considered great luxuries and were usually found in the boudoirs of great ladies. As their use extended slowly, they came to be synonyms for luxury and, when men adopted them in their apartments, as marks of effeminacy.

Away back in the Sixteenth Century, carpets were frequently listed among household possessions, but these were coverings for tables and stools, rather than for floors. In fact, they were known even earlier than this. Miss Singleton, in "The Furniture of Our Forefathers," mentions "a coarse hanging for a table, made of rough woolen material and of patches, of motley colors," which, she says, was in use as early as 1291. She adds that carpets of leather were sometimes found, and some of calico; also that carpets were used as coverings for articles of furniture, rather than for floors, up even to about the middle of the Eighteenth Century, mentioning certain painted table carpets and also

panels, streaked with gray at each side, the back panel showing the new "bustle" drapery which, in this modified form, gives a graceful effect, as it breaks the line of an otherwise straight and narrow skirt. Gray shoes and stockings would look well with this dress, and a gray hat, lined with black and draped with either black satin or tulle.

Time was when carpets were unknown; time is when they are, in many homes, being quite largely discarded. The bare floors, which were once not appreciated, are now quite popularly demanded. It is rather interesting to note how so common a part of everyday household furnishings became slowly and gradually an apparent necessity and then, as it grew too common, slipped away from its prominent place in public favor.

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For the Nursery Table

Cereals of various sorts are generally considered excellent breakfast foods for the children of the household—as well as for the grown-ups; and care should be taken to cook them long and slowly, so that they will be thoroughly done. Eggs, too, are popular with the little people, and they are usually served either poached or boiled. For the poached egg, it is well to butter a slice of toast and, if hard, dip the edges in hot water; then it may be cut into small pieces, while keeping its general shape intact, and the poached egg, which should be quite soft, may be placed in the center. If the egg is carefully poached and the toast neatly arranged, such a dish may be made quite inviting in appearance. A good way to boil an egg is to drop it carefully into boiling water and then remove the dish, tightly covered, from the fire and let the egg stand in the hot water from five to eight minutes; one must decide upon the exact time by experimenting. Cooked in this way, both white and yolk will be of a jelly-like consistency. The egg may be broken carefully upon a slice of buttered toast, just as in the case of the poached egg, and served in the same way.

Fish and meat dishes are suitable for the nursery table when they are simple and very well cooked, either boiled or stewed or roasted, but never highly spiced or seasoned. Broths of various sorts are usually well received, chicken and lamb being favorites oftentimes. To make the broth, cut the meat into small pieces and cook with a little salt for a long time, allowing it to simmer rather than to boil. A little rice cooked with it is good, or barley with beef broth.

Milk puddings rank among the approved desserts for the nursery table. These are made with sago and tapioca frequently and thickened with cornstarch; they should be well cooked, also. Custards, either boiled or baked, have their place there, as well. A good custard is made by allowing one cup of milk and one teaspoon of sugar to each egg, with a dash of vanilla for flavoring. The milk should be heated before pouring it on the egg, and the whole custard should be cooked carefully in a double boiler and not be allowed to boil.

A good way to vary a boiled custard is to save out the white of an egg and beat it into some well cooked stoned prunes, making a sort of prune whip, a spoonful of which is a pleasing addition to each dish of custard.

Fresh vegetables and fruits have their place on the nursery table and stewed fruits as well, prunes and figs, apples and berries, in their season. Sometimes these make a pleasing variety in desserts, when combined with plain boiled custard. Then, of course, there are baked apples, which may be served plain or with cream or, for variety, have the holes from which the cores are removed stuffed with dates.

their shape and size and coloring to the rest of the room—all such questions they have brought up and discussed in their mission of beautifying homes. And, as the pendulum has swung still further backward, the beauty of the hardwood floor has come more to be appreciated and desired in the homes of many. So now today, as one goes into the shops of the large cities, it is rugs of all sizes and colors, square and oblong, round and oval, large and small and of intermediate sizes, that one sees piled upon the floor, while, in the homes, it is the care of the hardwood floor or the less elaborate ordinary bare floor, which is varnished, shellacked, oiled and otherwise embellished, that has replaced the attention formerly given to the luxurious, but often troublesome, carpet of earlier popularity.

Two Good Cake Fillings

Hickory-Nut Filling—Mix together, in a double boiler, 1½ cups of sugar, 1 cup of sour cream, 1 cup of hickory-nut meats chopped not very fine and a small piece of butter. Cook until it forms a paste which will spread easily.

Fruit Fillings—Put through the meat chopper 7 figs and ½ cup of raisins. Put this in a mixing bowl and add the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon, ¼ of a cup of confectioner's sugar—be sure to remove all lumps from this first—and the white of 1 egg. Add about ¼ teaspoon of vanilla. If liked, mix all these ingredients to a smooth paste and spread over the cake.

Mrs. Porter's

Purity Products

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If your dealer hasn't it, have him get it for you.

Pockets vs. Knitting Bags

Have you noticed the enormous pockets that adorn many of the new gowns this season? They are the most capacious things that have appeared for some time and, surely, must be made for use. In fact, they are made for use—as knitting bags—and they certainly are convenient, to say the least. Moreover, in spite of the straight line silhouette which is said to be one of the chief ideals in the dress making of today, some pannier effects are still appearing and these make excellent knitting bags, also. Knitting bags, as every one knows, are among the most important of present day handicraft utilities, for it is now the unusual woman who does not spend much of her time, or at least practically all of her leisure, in knitting for soldiers, sailors and refugees.

One of these large-pocketed gowns, seen recently, was of the ever-popular navy blue taffeta, the rather full skirt cut on straight lines and gathered into a band at the waist line. On each side was a large rectangular pocket, fairly deep and considerably wider; these were adorned with beading in an attractive design, worked out in beads of several colors. These pockets clung to the sides of the skirt—possibly they had snap fasteners in the middle of the top hem, to make them fit neatly, when not in specially active service—and they were quite large enough to accommodate a ball of wool and needles, as well as an average piece of knitting, though one would hardly think of trying to stuff a sweater into them. The panniers of an evening gown may also furnish pockets for the industrious young woman, who likes to slip her knitting in with her social diversions and finds that those pretty little pink and blue caps, that so many are knitting these days for French and Belgian babies, harmonize very nicely with a dainty party frock. When she chooses to sit out a dance, she has something quite worth while to employ her hands with as she knits.

The knitting bags made to match or harmonize with a gown recall to one's memory those pockets of a much earlier time which were capacious things, made entirely separate from the gown but often attached to it by

means of a string or belt fastening it about the waist. In time these came to be incorporated as a part of the gown, still keeping their generous size; thus the resemblance of some of these large pockets of today to those of long ago is distinctly noticeable.

The Popular Camisole

Silk is the most highly favored material for those little camisoles which form such dainty additions to the feminine wardrobe today. Crepe de chine and washable satin appear to be most popular, with trimmings of lace. Many of these small garments are held on over the shoulders by straps of ribbon or lace, although some have regular shoulder straps or tiny sleevelets of lace. They are easily made at home and require but a small amount of material, as they have little fullness and that little is gathered into an elastic band at the waist, so that none is used in a pleated effect. Very little is needed by way of adornment, when such pretty materials as these are used. A simple lace edging for the top is quite enough for most, a bit of embroidery, however, may be added if one desires a somewhat more elaborate garment. Sometimes in the case of a woman who has little time for sewing but likes to have an unusual touch upon her clothes, one may buy a camisole all ready made, with just that simple lace edge, and may change it into quite another thing by running a row or two of French knots all round the top. One such camisole, seen recently, had a rather narrow edge of lace all round the top and also round the arm hole; then, about an inch and a half below, an inch wide band of insertion to match the edge. The rest was perfectly plain white washable satin—when it left the store. The woman who bought it, however, with her own needle and skein of embroidery silk, made a simple attractive border of French knots between the edge and the insertion and another line of the dots below that, which quite removed the shop look and made a different thing out of the camisole, gave it just the dainty touch that she loved to have in her belongings.

Peggy Hoot

HATS

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at Economy Prices

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Special Organdie Guimpe—Tucked front, with Crochet Buttons, high-neck, Dutch collar with Black Ribbon bow, \$3.50 each.

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"SERVICE-AT-COST" PLAN IS CRITICIZED

President of United Improvement Association Calls Elevated Title Attractive, but Says It Falls Short of Description

BOSTON, Mass.—"Service at cost" is an attractive term, but the plan the Boston Elevated has proposed for itself under the title falls short of the description, in the opinion of John E. Macy, president of the United Improvement Association of Boston. Recently the association adopted a report of its committee opposing the service-at-cost bills pending before the Legislature, and supporting the plan by the Public Service Commission for the solution of the Elevated's problems.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Macy indicated some features of the proposed service-at-cost plan which, he feels, should cause it to be rejected.

"The term 'service at cost,' he said, 'was adopted by the street railway interests to cover the bills; but they really are framed to give the street railways all that the Public Service Commission would allow them, and practically to guarantee it to them against any future action by the commission. One of the bills was drawn by Homer Loring, attorney for the Association of Owners of Massachusetts Street Railway Securities; the second was drawn by Mr. Snow, counsel for the Boston Elevated.

"They place a minimum of 6 per cent on the return, when, because such a plan as applied to the metropolitan district of Boston would amount to an absolute guarantee of dividends, 5 per cent ought to be enough.

"They provide for a 6 per cent rate on the entire capital of the company without regard to past depreciation, losses by mismanagement or the fact that a large part of the capital is in the form of bonds outstanding at a less rate.

"They provide also that instead of the Public Service Commission being in control on differences arising, the company can appeal to the courts or to arbitrators. This would curtail the powers of the commission, and make the proposed representation of the public, through the appointment of a director or deputy commissioner, of little value.

"The United Improvement Association stands by the recommendation of the Public Service Commission and supports its bill as the most sensible plan put forward for the Elevated. It keeps the fare at five cents, and guarantees dividends of five per cent for two years and five and a half per cent thereafter. In addition it provides that if necessary the fare may be raised temporarily to six cents, the extra cent going into a special fund for rehabilitating the road. When the occasion for this has passed, the five cent fare is reestablished.

"The only point on which the United Improvement Association differs with the Public Service Commission is in regard to the form of public control. The commission's bill provides for a board of trustees representing the public. We feel that this would not produce the results that would be obtained by a single metropolitan transportation commissioner—a traffic expert and trained street railway man who would be appointed by and accountable to the Public Service Commission."

SOCIAL INSURANCE PLAN IS DEBATED

Question of Compulsory Health Measure Is Discussed Pro and Con by California League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—At a meeting of the Berkeley Center of the California Civic League in this city recently, the question of social or compulsory health insurance, which has now become a political issue in this State, was discussed by those representing both sides of the question. The question will come before the people at the general election next November in the form of a constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to put into effect some form of compulsory health insurance.

The plan put forward by those who are promoting the plan for health insurance is that wage workers cannot afford to procure all the medical attention they ought to have, and that there should therefore be some state-established, compulsory system of insurance that might seem necessary, this insurance fund to be maintained by levies on employees, employers and the State, the beneficiaries to be all who receive less than a certain sum in wages or salary, say \$1200 a year.

Mrs. Barbara Nachtrieb Grimes, secretary of the California Social Insurance Commission, who is conducting the campaign in behalf of the measure, contended that the compulsory health insurance plan is of the same nature as the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that it would tend to do away with sickness and poverty. She said that Germany and several European countries have adopted the system, and asserted that its establishment in California would mark a forward step in social legislation.

Peter V. Hoess, a San Francisco attorney, speaking on the other side of the question, presented objections to the measure that are urged by labor leaders, physicians and others. Quoting Samuel Gompers, president of the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, HE SAID, THAT THE COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN "DOES NOT GET AT THE CAUSE OF SOCIAL INJUSTICE, WILL NOT REMOVE POVERTY, AND WILL RESULT IN A SERIOUS INVASION OF THE PERSONAL RIGHTS AND AFFAIRS OF WAGE EARNERS."

He contended that compulsory health insurance in other countries had not been successful in improving health conditions or eradicating poverty, and quoted the Illinois Medical Journal as one of his authorities on that phase of the matter. The principal feature of the plan, he said, is medicine, and that consequently if insurance is made compulsory medicine will be made compulsory also. "In other words," he said, "the American idea will be asked to give way to the Prussian idea, because compulsory insurance originated in Germany, and is thoroughly German in every detail."

CANADA AND ITS LEGISLATIVE WORK

Changes Made in the Order of Opening Parliament in Order to Secure More Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the opening of the Canadian Parliament, which will take place on March 18, as already announced in The Christian Science Monitor, there will be two innovations. The first of these is that the House will assemble on a Monday instead of a Wednesday, as has invariably been the case hitherto. Then, instead of electing the Speaker in the afternoon and adjourning until the next day when the real opening ceremonies took place, and the speech from the throne was read, on the present occasion the Speaker will be elected at 11 o'clock in the morning, followed the same afternoon by the speech from the throne. This will allow of a full week's work being performed.

The Speaker of the late Parliament, the Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes, will, it is practically certain, be reelected to that office, it being agreed on all hands that he has made one of the best, if not the best Speaker the House of Commons has ever had. There is considerable speculation over the appointment of a Deputy Speaker. It is the custom that when the Speaker is an English-speaking Canadian, the deputy shall be French-Canadian. The trouble in the present instance is that among all the members sitting on the government side of the House, there is only one French-Canadian, namely, Dr. Chabot, who defeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ottawa, and he would not accept the position. It is hinted that the Government may offer the position to a French-Canadian in the Opposition ranks.

In the new House, there will be over 100 new members, while eight occupants of Cabinet seats will take their places for the first time. Every effort is to be made to expedite legislation, as far as can reasonably be done. Little else but war measures will be discussed and the Cabinet is well forward with its program of measures. It will be the desire of Canadians of both parties and all classes that the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, should be present at the opening of the Imperial Conference, which will have many weighty matters to deal with, and which it is expected will assemble in London in the early part of June next.

FISH INVESTIGATION HEARINGS TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Consumers, retailers and wholesalers of fish will be given an opportunity to testify before the special committee of the Legislature which is to begin its public hearings next Thursday morning at the State House in connection with the investigation ordered into the industry at the Boston Fish Pier. Women's organizations and civic bodies have expressed a desire to appear and give the committee information on the question of prices at the fish pier, which have been termed abnormally high.

The committee has established headquarters in Room 362, State House, and the clerk, former Representative Peter F. McCarthy, will be there daily to receive complaints or information on the question.

WAR BREAD IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Women's Civic League will ask the city council to prosecute all Winnipeg bakers who, since March 1, have been manufacturing and selling 16-ounce loaves of bread, unlabeled and unwrapped. The consumers point out that the city by-law which the bakers did their utmost to have amended recently provides that the standard weight shall be 20 ounces and the double standard 40 ounces. The by-law also allows the manufacture of special or fancy-wrapped loaves weighing 16 ounces which must be labeled accordingly. The war bread weights only 16 ounces and is not labeled. The women contend that the war bread is not in any sense a fancy loaf.

CANADIAN CAMOUFLAGE UNIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Authority for the raising of the first Canadian camouflage unit has come through Col. Clyde Caldwell, Ottawa, the official call being for 25 men recruited from those outside class 1 of the Military Service Act. The camouflagers must be between the ages of 20 and 34 and are to be chosen from sign and house painters, stage and building carpenters, iron workers, plaster molders, photographers and artists. The work required of this unit will be to make deceptive scenery to mislead aviators, screen envoys, movement of troops and conceal batteries and roads.

DEMOCRATIZATION OF INDUSTRY URGED

Speakers at Annual Meeting of Canadian Mining Institute Advocate Recasting of Relations Between Labor and Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The twentieth annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute was held here last week. At the first session it was decided to ask the council to consider the proposal of forming a joint committee representing all the technical and industrial societies of Canada, which should be prepared promptly to supply to the Government any information it might ask on important matters regarding the nation's industries and resources.

A. A. Cole, the president, in his address declared that every Canadian worthy of the name was now bending his energies to help win the war. Mr. Lloyd George has said that there would be a world shortage of raw materials. Canada would be one of the world's most favored nations in respect of resources, and the appeal for preparedness was most urgently applicable to the institute, which represented the great basic industry responsible for making the raw materials available for industry and commerce. The way was clear if the mining men would follow the trend of national development toward independent national self-reliance.

Dr. A. W. G. Wilson led a discussion on the stimulation of the mining industry after the war, a question which he said must be considered now. Canada was economically dependent on outside territories. If the American coal supply were withdrawn, the country could not replace the fuel in less than three years. On the other hand, the United States was practically dependent on Canada for certain products, notably nickel and asbestos. There was a very large trade between the countries in raw materials and manufactured products. A large part of many Canadian industries was controlled by Americans, and it was important to consider means of persuading or compelling foreign owners of basic industries to produce finished products in Canada. It might also appear desirable to amend the laws to require that, in future, control of important mineral resources be vested in the hands only of residents of Canada or of subjects of the British Empire. Such legislation was in force in other countries and had been taken here in the cases of natural gas and petroleum.

The democratization of industry under some such plan as the "Whitley scheme," in Great Britain, was urged by C. V. Corless, who pointed out the advantages of a self-governing industrial body, with councils and committees on which both masters and men were represented. The prime cause of the widespread labor dissatisfaction was the autocratic condition now obtaining in industry. The democratic idea applied to industry meant increased efficiency. It was advisable for capital to decide quickly what it was going to do about the question of just distribution of the wealth produced jointly by capital and labor. The new social movement could not be stayed, and it was to be orderly and progressive we must prepare ourselves and educate the coming generation to adapt their institutions to the new order. Failure to do so might spell disaster. If the capitalistic system was to remain, it must gradually be so reconstructed as to bring greater equality in status, in wealth and in opportunity as between capital and labor. Further, it must never be forgotten that the State, the organized public, was a partner in all business. The Government must gradually come to supervise all decisions affecting the standard of living of manual workers.

The Whitley scheme was a remarkable step forward in democratizing industry, but if its benefits were to be realized in reasonable time, it must be backed up by such general economic and ethical enlightenment as should make clear to the mass of the population, and not merely to the few, the high ideals that inspired it and the most practical means for attainment of them.

The revolution in industry was also dealt with by Col. David Carnegie, member of and ordnance adviser of the Imperial Munitions Board, in a paper on "Some Problems in the Re-adjustment of Industry." Col. Carnegie declared that forces of industrial revolution were silently at work, and needed the help and direction of the manufacturers. The old formula which determined the course of industry must be remodeled.

There were two problems: How to secure remunerative trade without unfair competition; and how to maintain efficient production with competitive cooperation. In the first problem, the persons primarily concerned were the consumers and the sellers; in the second, the employers and the employees. The speaker did not touch on the retail trade.

Dealing with the first problem, Colonel Carnegie said that surely the present competitive system in securing trade was wrong while it enriched some and impoverished others. It constituted a public danger, for which the economic theories of self-love and natural liberty, as expounded by Adam Smith, were responsible. They could not release the natural forces of humanity in society without setting free greed, avarice and other vices which had made competition for trade almost diabolical in its results. They must recognize that while they did not seek to limit the true value of natural liberty in industry, boundaries must be set by moral and spiritual laws to prevent unrighteous dealings, while chan-

nels for the fuller development of character and the exercise of individuality were increased. Self-love had bred in industry jealousy and other evils, and none could tell how far the same element had caused wars between nations. The British and other nations before the war bitterly resented the German Kartells, by which products were dumped on foreign markets at prices sometimes lower than the manufacturing costs in Germany or elsewhere. It was questionable if it was economically sound to allow an uncontrolled dumping of materials into any country where the capacity of that country to produce the goods economically was equal to the country's requirements. There was no reason why there should be such an unbalanced state of production as the dumping indicated, if the nations would agree to regulate the capacity of production in accordance with the demands of the consumers.

It was necessary, Colonel Carnegie said, to bring about the reorganization by gradual changes. His proposed solution was aimed at utilizing the best human ability and machinery now organized for directing each industry. He believed there was a place where each human cog could do the best service and at the same time have his share in the responsibility and profits of the industry. By the union of these interests a social service would be developed and service fear and eye service would be dissipated. Colonel Carnegie's proposals were: the formation of national and district trade boards, composed of representatives of buyers and manufacturers, possessing the authority of the Government to trade, with a view to the elimination of unfair competition between plants in the same industry in each district; and the establishment of district production boards composed of representatives of employers and employees, having Government sanction and authority to deal with provisions for the maintenance of efficient labor, processes and plants for the production of the output of their industries. The constitution and duties of these organizations were outlined in detail by the speaker.

In dealing with the solution of the second problem, Colonel Carnegie again emphasized the imperative need of a change, pointing out that labor now felt that such benefits as it had gained had been wrung from the employer, and that there was a spirit of distrust between employers and employees. The way to secure the harmony that must replace this suspicion was to recognize organized labor, and to let it share in a large manner the responsibility of the output, quality and profits of industry. Colonel Carnegie's proposal was the formation of production boards incorporated by law, to consist of representatives of employers and employees in equal numbers. The boards would be independent in control and operation in their field, but would work in direct association with the industry trade boards. The functions of the boards would be to consider the best methods of accelerating output; to consider educational facilities; to classify, value and certify labor; to consider better conditions of employment, systems of profit sharing, and standardization of materials, and to appoint a committee for settling disputes from its own personnel.

TWO GERMANS INTERNED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The first men in Oklahoma to be interned under the enemy alien laws, says a dispatch from Muskogee to The Oklahoman, are Paul R. Fischer and Louie Miller, both of whom were arrested in Tulsa. Authority was wired from the War Department to order the two men sent to Ft. Sill and turned over to the commanding officer of the post there for internment for the duration of the war. Both men are Germans.

Interesting Growth

Mr. Z. Z. Jackson and his associates have signed a lease for the first floor corner at Michigan and Madison, in the Willoughby building, Chicago. This step has been taken much sooner than was expected in the development of a men's business along lines long contemplated by Mr. Jackson. Growth like this in a new business is always interesting. It shows that the field is never closed against imagination and the purpose to do things the way men want them done. The new store, carrying the Jackson ideas still further, will be ready soon after the first of May.

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HOME RULE AND TAX COLLECTORS

Committee of Massachusetts Legislature Said to Hesitate to Report Removal Measure on Ground of Interference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—While the recommendation of Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill for giving the State Tax Commissioner full power to remove municipal tax collectors, who fall in gathering a portion of their assessments until legally prosecuted by the State, appeals to many as a desirable and progressive measure, the legislative Committee on Taxation hesitates to report out a bill to this effect because of the claim that it interferes with home rule in the cities and towns.

Mr. Attwill has expressed the opinion that the plan would not seriously interfere with the legitimate home rule of the communities. At the most, it is believed the only interference would be in local politics, which is said to hamper tax collections frequently; and that is why friends of the proposition support it, contending the proposed law would relieve local collectors from political interference and at the same time relieve the legal department of the Commonwealth from more than 100 annoying law suits annually in all parts of the State. Senator Malcolm E. Nichols, who is chairman of the Committee on Taxation, as well as being secretary to Mayor Peters of Boston, expressed the view on Monday that even if such a bill were reported out, the Legislature probably would turn it down. It appears, however, that the Attorney-General's office was not represented at the hearing on the subject recently given by the committee, since, it is said, the usual special request was not sent to the department, asking some representative to appear and explain the subject in detail. Senator Nichols is averse to reopening the hearing, though Representative Spindlow, though Representative Spindlow, thought Mr. Attwill should be given an opportunity to address the committee in executive session, should he so desire.

A similar proposition already has been reported adversely by the Committee on Taxation. It was a bill advocated by Tax Commissioner Trefry in his annual report to the Legislature. Power would be specifically delegated to the selectmen of a town or to proper city authorities to remove a collector who "fails of the faithful performance of any of the duties imposed on him by law." Mr. Trefry explains in his report that the Acts of 1909 "contain provisions with regard to the removal from office of a collector of taxes, but there is no provision for his removal from office for

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lack of faithful performance of duty or for failure to furnish a bond in compliance with the provisions of law and acceptable to the selectmen of a town."

One bill reported adversely by the Committee on Taxation has been re-committed by the House for further hearing. The committee reported "reference to the next Legislature" on the petition, which would allow appeals from the refusal of assessors to abate taxes.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—It is announced that La Minerve, which 50 years ago, during the days of Cartier, Chapleau, Ouimet and other Conservative leaders, was regarded as the leading newspaper of the French section of Canada, but which suspended after the election of Sir Wilfrid (then Mr.) Laurier in 1896, is to be revived by Arthur Sauve, member of the legislative assembly of the Province of Quebec for Two Mountains, and leader of the handful of Conservatives who compose the opposition. Mr. Sauve's announcement is apparently in the vein of an appeal to the French-Canadian people as such, but men well informed in political matters say that they see between the lines indications that the Conservative Party has decided that the time has come again for a Conservative French paper in Montreal. There is no daily French paper definitely aligned with that party here now, and the step announced by Mr. Sauve is regarded as significant.

CANADIAN PEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Manufacturers Association has requested an interview with the Federal Government, in order to discuss the peat situation before the session opens. When the date is fixed, it is proposed to call together representatives from the various local bodies and municipalities in Ontario, and the department, joined by the Canadian Manufacturers Association and the boards of trade, will proceed to Ottawa to confer with the members in regard to the fuel resources of the country. Every phase of the question will be discussed, and the delegation will urge immediate development of the peat bogs if the proposition is at all feasible.

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PATRIOTIC CENSUS TO AID WAR WORK

Springfield (Mass.) to List What Is Being Done and Will Be Done by Every Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Plans for the patriotic canvass of every man, woman and child in this city next Sunday afternoon by 1500 trained tabulators are being rapidly completed and it is expected that every family will register its willingness to stand behind the Government. This canvass is considered the most important war step taken by this city, as on its completion there will be at hand reliable information as to what the residents are doing and what they will do to help with the war. Upon its success depends the introduction of the scheme in other municipalities. It is understood. In addition those whose names are on this "list of honor" agree to conscientiously obey the rules for food and fuel conservation.

Each household is to be visited and the head of the family will be requested to sign his name and list those of the rest of his family explaining the lines of patriotic endeavor in which they are engaged. The tabulators also will explain to those who have not yet realized the necessity for bending all efforts to a speedy successful culmination of the war, why it is the absolute duty of all to set aside everything for war work. There are many employed "in non-essential business who, it is felt, could be better employed on the farms or in the munition plants and shipyards.

One of the first results which this census is expected to secure is a quick liquidation of this city's allotment of the next Liberty Loan. Immediately following that, however, there is to be a drive for the war chest fund to meet the requests for aid from the Y. M. C. A. Library War Commission and other patriotic war organizations for the relief and betterment of the soldiers and sailors.

Throughout this week daily advertisements are appearing in the papers and the schools and libraries have been posted with notices of the census. Charles H. Parsons is to direct the work assisted by Ralph H. Paige, Thomas J. Costello, William M. Stevenson and Charles A. Frazer.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

TELEPHONE STOCK MARKET FEATURE

Trading on the Exchanges Very Dull, and Price Movements Are Governed by Professional Trading for the Most Part

There were uninteresting price changes in the early New York stock market today as a rule, and the fluctuations were rather irregular. American Telephone had a recovery from yesterday's slump, and rose more than a point this morning. Sears, Roebuck was weak. Reading was up nearly a point on its opening sale, but it reacted and then hardened again.

American Telephone was the feature of the first trading in the Boston stock market today. It sold up a point. There was a long string of sales at half a point below where it closed yesterday before it began to advance.

The New York market was little more than steady late in the first half hour. Telephone reacted.

American Telephone attracted most attention of the traders throughout the first half of the session. It opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 102 $\frac{1}{2}$, dropped to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$, and again sold well above 102. Weakness in this issue was partly attributed to the annual statement of earnings showing that the margin above the 8 per cent dividend was less than 1 per cent. Gulf opened $\frac{1}{2}$ at 111 $\frac{1}{2}$, receded to 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then advanced to 112. General Motors opened $\frac{1}{2}$ at 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ and dropped to 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. General Electric opened unchanged at 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined to 135. Professionals seemed to dominate price movements. The tone was firmer at midday.

The Boston market was very quiet. American Telephone was about the only feature.

Business was still quiet in the early afternoon. Pressed Steel Car and Peoples Gas were weak. The tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAY'S REPORT

BOSTON, Mass. — The twenty-seventh annual report of the Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards, for the 1917 calendar year compares:

	1917	1916
Gross revenue	\$7,726,131	\$7,208,313
Operating expenses and taxes	\$3,202,427	\$3,168,852
Net income	\$4,523,704	\$4,039,461
Operating expenses and taxes	\$3,202,427	\$3,168,852
Net income	\$4,523,704	\$4,039,461

Following is a comparative statement of livestock and car receipts for several years ended Dec. 31:

	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Cattle	3,207,427	3,168,852	3,168,852	3,168,852	3,168,852
Hogs	1,405,561	1,405,561	1,405,561	1,405,561	1,405,561
Sheep	2,267,752	2,267,752	2,267,752	2,267,752	2,267,752
Calves	2,237,881	2,237,881	2,237,881	2,237,881	2,237,881
Other livestock	1,405,561	1,405,561	1,405,561	1,405,561	1,405,561

It is not the intention of the Railway Administration to interfere with the normal commercial shipments. We have not at any time issued orders interfering with commercial business, except when it was necessary to do so on account of special service.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 81, Electric Storage Battery 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, General Asphalt common 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lehigh Navigation 64 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lake Superior 16, Philadelphia Company 25, Philadelphia Electric 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, Philadelphia Traction 71, Union Traction 40, United Gas Improvement 68.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass. — Figures representing clearing house exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$46,401,287	\$43,297,155
Clearing house	7,514,729	6,462,925
The Boston clearing house's credit balance today is \$190,592.		

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau.

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Unsettled, probably rain tonight and Thursday; moderate north to east winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably rain. For Northern New England: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Thursday fair followed by snow in New Hampshire and Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 40° 9 a. m. 44° 12 noon 50°

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Albany 38° Philadelphia 51°
Buffalo 32° New Orleans 70°
Chicago 38° New York 70°
Cincinnati 54° Pittsburgh 52°
Denver 42° Portland, Ore. 38°
St. Louis 44° St. Paul 40°
Jacksonville 42° San Francisco 48°
Kansas City 62° St. Louis 44°
Nashville 40° Washington 52°

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Length of day 11:48:11 a. m.
Sun rises 6:00 11:31 a. m. 11:56 p. m.
Sun sets 5:48:00 m. 5:17 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS at 6:18 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Low and last sales today:					
	Open	High	Low	Last sale	
Ajax Rubber	52	52	52	52	U S Steel pf.....110 11
Adams Ex	70 7/8	71	70 7/8	71	Utah Copper..... 79 3/8
Alaska Gold	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	Vulcan D pf..... 25 3/4
Alaska Ju	2	2	2	2	Wabash..... 8 3/4
Allis-Chal	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	WabashpfA..... 42 3/4
A A Chem pf	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	West Union..... 91
Am B Sugar	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	81	Westinghse..... 41 1/4
Am Can	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	Willys-Over..... 18 1/2
Am Can pf	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	W-O pf..... 61 1/8
Am Car Fy	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	Wilson Co..... 53 1/2
Am Cot Oil	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	Woolworth.....112 11
AmCotOilpf	80	80	80	80	
*Am H & L pf	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	59 1/2	
*Am Int Corp	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	
Am Linseed	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	
Am Lins'd pf	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	
Am Loco pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	
Am Smelt'g	81	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	
Am Steel Fy	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	
Am Sugar	105	106	104 1/2	106	

*Ex-dividend.

MAVERICK MIL
EARNIN

BOSTON, Mass.—The eastern \$258.49 in the y pared with \$144,132 in 1915, \$127,467 in 1914 and \$127,467 in 1913.

The balance sheet as of

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WOOL OPTION BY
THE GOVERNMENT

Trade in General Gets Information as to Federal Demands for Staple Imported From South America—Fair Local Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Many questions of vital importance to the wool trade in general were answered for those who went to Washington in regard to the matter of the government option on wools imported from South America. Charles J. Nichols, with offices at 273 Summer Street, Boston, has been made administrator of these wools. The option on wools from 44s to 56s will include all wools bought there and imported either by dealer, or manufacturer, or by a dealer for a manufacturer or for a manufacturer importing to cover Government contract needs.

Wool which was purchased after Dec. 15, but arrived before March 1 is exempted. Under this head very little wool will come, because most of the arrivals have come since that time. Importers who were unable to cover their Government contract needs before Dec. 15 will have to have their purchases subject to Government option.

As to the committees on valuations, the grease committee will consist of 13 members, six of which will represent the Government and six the wool trade, while the scoured committee will consist of six, three for the Government and three for the trade, each committee working in groups of four.

The secured text will be used to determine any disputes arising as to shrinkage. As to values, a finding of the entire committee will settle this matter, if a dispute arises.

The cost of carting, storing the wools, etc., will be included in the price of the wool to the manufacturer and the terminal importers will receive pay for taking care of this part of it.

The quartermaster corps under Lieutenant-Colonel Gracie will see that the wool owners receive their money for all wools taken under this option in the same way that payment on other government orders has been made.

The option begins upon arrival of the wools at port after March 1 and the burden of the notice is upon the importers. The option is to be considered automatically extended after the 10 days and a written release will be necessary from the administrator before the wools not taken under the option can be disposed of to anyone else.

Entire, not partial lots, will be taken by the Government under its option.

Importers may deliver wool suitable for carding purposes either in the grease, scoured or carbonized state, while the importers of worsted wools may deliver their wools in either the grease or in tops.

The Government has practically signified its intention to allow the domestic clip to go through the same channels that it has gone heretofore, and this would seem to be the wisest plan in view of the time of year and other circumstances surrounding it. Had the Government decided to take over the new clip at this time, the wools would not have been ready for delivery to the mills much before next winter. As it is, they will probably begin to come into the market in early September. Some few will arrive in July and August.

No contracting, of course, has taken place this year as has happened for perhaps the last 10 years. The plan originated in Salt Lake City when some flock-masters needed cash to tide them over the winter months. By selling their wools in advance of shearing time, they got the money and were obliged to pay only 6 per cent interest, which was less than they could obtain it for from other sources. The lender had to take the risk of his fleeces not being in as good condition perhaps at shearing time as he had thought they would be when he contracted for them on the sheep's back, because there was an opportunity for many things to occur meanwhile.

The loss on South American wool already bought, which will come under the option, will not be very great for any one dealer, since the cost will be distributed among so many. The South American market, at present, is not very active, since there is really no buying on United States' account, and very little is being purchased for Great Britain on account of the scarcity of available tonnage. Although the flock-masters there are to such a large extent Germans, they cannot move the wool from the warehouses until after the war, even if they do succeed in finding storage for it. Besides, this method ties up capital to a very large extent. There has been no substantial change in values there yet, but it seems as though there would inevitably be a downward trend sooner or later, if existing conditions continue for any great length of time.

The mills are getting out larger civilian orders than heretofore, and they are awaiting the placing of further government contracts.

There has been a fair turnover of wool in Boston during the last week, approximately 2,000,000 pounds, evenly divided between domestic and foreign grades. Among the domestic grades, medium territory wools and fine scoured Cape wools have been in greatest demand. A fairly large amount of fine California wools has been disposed of.

The Boston retailers are looking forward to good spring trading and if their expectations are realized the mills will be taxed to capacity with re-

all orders to take their places. Already many of the buyers are putting in their fall orders, stating that they cannot recall when they have ordered so early before. These are exceptional times and the dealer who has a surplus capital is the one who can get the greatest variety and obtain it the earliest.

Word has been received that the wool shearing in Portland, Ore., has begun, and that during the week about 100,000 pounds have been sold for eastern accounts. The lots have comprised chiefly three-eighths and quarter-blood wools. Prices are on a par with those prevailing in the local market here.

The English civilian rations for the period from April to July have been cut down 4,000,000 pounds. Bids were opened Monday of this week by the quartermaster's department of the marine corps for 150,000 pairs of socks to contain 75 per cent wool and 25 per cent cotton. Few bids have been received thus far.

MINES ORDERED TO
SHIP TO TIDEWATER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to insure the United States Shipping Board a full supply of coal at tidewater points for shipment to New England and for vessels coaling, the Fuel Administration today ordered mines in the Pocahontas and New River fields of West Virginia, adjacent to the Chesapeake and Ohio and Virginia railroads to ship exclusively to tidewater until further notice.

Coal for by-product purposes was excepted.

REAL ESTATE

All the papers are just going to record in one of the largest and most important sales of real estate in the vicinity of Quincy, that has been made in that locality for years. This property is known as the old Merry Mount estate, sometimes called Mt. Wollaston Farm, owned by the John Quincy Adams estate, and now purchased by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling. The entire property consists of more than 200 acres of land, fronting on Sea Street, also on Squantum Boulevard, with a commanding view of Boston Harbor, and is assessed on a valuation of \$250,000 in its present condition. The land is being surveyed by the owners, with the intention of placing it on the market in house lots. Sleeper & Dunlop were the brokers in this transaction.

SALES IN SOUTH AND WEST ENDS

The Mary Power estate, 33 Lynde Street, West End, has been sold to Patrick Sullivan. It consists of a 4½-story brick house assessed on \$11,400 and 1840 square feet of land valued at \$7,400.

The four-story and basement brick house and 900 square feet of land at 16 Onondaga Street, South End, have been sold by Max Gruzen to Abraham B. Kramer. The valuation is \$6,000 of which \$1800 is on the land.

Annie R. von Sonneberg has sold the property at 50 Dwight Street to Jennie Levine. There is a three-story and basement brick dwelling, assessed on \$7,400, which includes \$3000 carried on the 1313 square feet of land.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

The estate at 96 Windsor Street, Roxbury, consisting of a three-story and basement brick dwelling, valued by the assessors at \$5100, with a land area of 1840 square feet, which carries \$1100 of that amount, has been sold by Rachel Frankel to Ida Segal.

Frederick A. Higgins, administrator, has sold to Samuel W. Frazer three small frame houses, at 123 to 127 Cabot Street. The total assessed value is \$3700, which includes \$2100 on the 2327 square feet of land.

Final papers have been placed on the records, in the sale of a frame dwelling and 1973 square feet of land, belonging to the Cynthia W. Batchelder estate, at 795 Shawmut Avenue. The total taxed value is \$2800 of which the land carries \$2000. John H. Carter is the new owner.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Samuel J. Wilde and wife have purchased the two frame houses at 83 and 85 Surrey Street, Brighton, assessed in the name of Harriet A. Rooks on a valuation of \$10,700. There is a land area of 8720 square feet valued at \$1900, included in the total assessment.

Edward A. Hunting has purchased from the Cora L. Horton estate, the large single frame residence property at 32 Sidlaw Road. This estate is assessed on \$11,300 which includes \$5300 on the 10,552 square feet of land.

FIVE-STORY BUILDING PLANNED

Papers have also been filed with Commissioner O'Hearn, making application to erect a five-story brick and concrete building at 22 and 24 Harrison Avenue, corner of Oxford Place, by McDonald & Joslin Co., from plans by Alfred L. Darrow, architect, for Soon W. Q. Sea Too et al. to be occupied as a Chinese restaurant. The plans call for an elaborate front. The estimated cost complete is \$50,000.

LIBERTY LOAN CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Reserve Board has telegraphed the governors of the several federal reserve banks asking them to come to Washington for a conference on Friday morning, March 22. By that time Secretary McAdoo expects to have more fully matured his plans for the next Liberty Loan and will discuss some features of the next campaign, which will begin early in April. The conference will give an opportunity also for discussion of interest rates, both from the standpoint of the general situation and with respect to treasury financing.

ENGLISH WOOL FOR
CIVILIAN TRADE

Sentiment Not Particularly Optimistic as Regards Quantity Expected to Be Available Outside Government Requirements

Special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England, Feb. 23.—Further information respecting the quantity of wool available for the civilian trade in the rationing period beginning in April is anxiously awaited. Since the canceling of the provisional figure communicated to the Board of Control by the Director of Raw Materials a feeling of pessimism has prevailed, which is only partially relieved by the allotment of an extra 6,000,000 pounds for the rationing period now running. Those engaged in the worsted trade are hoping that in fixing the tonnage to be allowed for the import of wool the Shipping Controller will take into account the admitted scarcity of combed wools, and provide at least a sufficient supply of these to keep machinery going. It is also thought that the situation as regards supplies for the civilian trade may be relieved to some extent by the fact that military requirements are no longer so heavy as they were six months ago. Unless there is anything in the rumors that the United States is making arrangements for the manufacture of army clothing in England, it is generally expected that there will be a progressive decline in the amount of machinery engaged on army work. Stocks of all the principal cloths are understood to be large, and it is merely a question of maintaining a safe margin. Imports of wool in January were equivalent to 118,842 colonial bales, a decrease of 134,468 bales on the figures for the corresponding month of last year, but 16,208 bales above the average for the preceding six months. The fact that the recent average is maintained is of more importance than the decline as compared with January last year, but in view of the unexpected action of the Shipping Controller, the figures are not of much use as a guide to what may be looked for in the future.

It is announced that arrangements for the issue of standard cloth are now nearly complete, and wholesale clothiers desirous of obtaining supplies are invited to send in their orders at once. A recent meeting of the National Federation of Merchant Tailors agreed to accept the standard cloth subject to the promise that no monopoly is created, and that they are made available to all sections of the tailoring trade, under regulations and conditions to be devised in consultation with all the interests directly concerned. The merchant tailors have also asked the Director of Wool Textile Production to confer with them on the question of providing suits to measure from ranges of standard cloth for those members of the public who prefer to wear special order clothing, and they propose the adoption of this purpose of the scheme under which standard khaki is supplied for officers' uniforms. In order to facilitate the provision of linings for standard suits, a committee has recently been set up on which are represented the principal firms engaged in the manufacture and merchandising of linings, in which trade Bradford is more closely concerned than any other textile town in the country.

The following statement of the quantities of textiles ordered by the British War Office from the outbreak of the war to Dec. 20, 1917, is published on the authority of the Army Contracts Department:

Cap comforts	12,831,000
Drawers, cotton, pairs	9,832,000
Drawers, woolen, pairs	32,199,000
Drawers, flannel, pairs	961,000
Drawers (short), cotton and woolen, pairs	6,419,000
Gloves, woolen, pairs	16,712,000
Socks, worsted, pairs	110,836,000
Vests, woolen, pairs	13,555,000
Vests, flannel, pairs	1,289,000
Blankets, general service	34,739,000
Cloth for jackets, yards	63,832,000
Cloth for trousers, yards	40,074,000
Cloth for coats, yards	31,209,000
Barathea, yards	3,361,000
Bedford cord, yards	3,364,000
Whipcord, drab, yards	14,706,000
Flannel for shirts, yards	160,248,000
Flannel hospital and miscellaneous, yards	8,807,000
Duck, tent cotton, yards	56,930,000
Drill, khaki, cotton, yards	39,205,000
Khaki, drab, cotton, yards	53,259,000
Cotton, grey, yards	29,961,000
Jeans, cotton, yards	47,858,000
Flannelette, cotton, yards	34,270,000

The figures include contracts placed by the British War Office on behalf of allied governments.

RAILROAD OFFICES
TO BE CONSOLIDATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William G. McAdoo, United States Director of Railways, today ordered consolidation of the Atlanta (Ga.) ticket offices of eight railroads. This is another step in the plans of the Railway Administration to cut expenses, to make traveling more convenient and reduce travel to a necessary minimum.

CUSTOMS HOUSE INCREASES

BOSTON, Mass.—Edmund Billings, collector of customs at Boston, has increased the salaries of 115 customs employees to a total amount of \$20,000. Of 60 customs guards, 40 receive an increase from \$850 to \$980, and others are increased from \$980 to \$1020. The old rating of \$740 for customs guards at the start is abolished, and those entering the service henceforth will receive \$960 a year. Sixty clerks and messengers receive substantial increases, and three inspectors are promoted.

DIVIDENDS

The Draper Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 11.

The Iron Cap Copper Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share upon the common stock, payable April 1, to holders March 20.

The Dominion Power Transmission Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock payable March 15.

The Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 1 on stock of record March 20.

The S. S. Kresge Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Quantaqua Sugar Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

The Reo Motor Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Tidewater Oil Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra of 3 per cent, both payable March 30 to stock of record March 22.

The Manhattant Shirt Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Yacklin River Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable April 1 on stock of record March 15.

The Carolina Power and Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Asheville Power and Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Northwestern Yeast Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent payable March 16 on stock of record March 12.

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 on stock of record March 31.

The Royal Baking Powder Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred and 2 per cent on the common stocks, payable March 30, to holders of record March 15.

The New York & Harlem Railroad Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred and common stocks out of the income from its surface lines, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The United Verde Extension Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable May 1 to holders of record April 5. Three months ago an extra dividend of \$1.75 a share was declared.

The Continental Mills have just paid a regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 and an extra dividend of \$1 a share. The Sullivan Machinery Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 30.

The Owens Bottle Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, and 3 per cent on the common stock, and an extra of 2 per cent on the common (the extra dividend being payable in second Liberty 4s at par), all dividends payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, placing the issue on a straight 7 per cent per annum basis, payable April 15 to stock of record March 20. Heretofore the company had been distributing 1½ per cent quarterly with an extra dividend of 1 per cent at the end of the year.

The directors of the United Shoe Company have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent, 3½ per cent on the preferred and 2 per cent, 50 cents on the common stocks, both payable April 5 to holders of record March 19. Daniel G. Wing, president of the First National Bank of Boston, was elected a director in place of Joseph C. Kilham, resigned.

TRADING CONCERN
A BIG SUCCESS

BOSTON, Mass.—The Pacific Commercial Company has made a record of expansion, which displays the fact that the doors of trade can be swung open by able business men. This corporation was organized as recently as January, 1912, when a group of Boston bankers invested \$250,000 in the enterprise. It now has an issued capital stock of \$1,870,000, with estimated liquidating value of \$130 per share.

It is interesting to note that in 1917 the company handled nearly \$40,000,000 of foreign trade. As an illustration of its growth, its sales of merchandise in the Philippine Islands in December, 1917, amounted to 2,647,844 pesos compared with 1,156,964 pesos in December, 1916. These figures are incidentally of value as showing the great prosperity now prevailing in the Philippine Islands.

CANADA BUYS RAILS

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian Government has placed an order for 100,000 tons of steel rails with the Dominion Iron & Steel Company. The Government will afterward sell the rails to different Canadian railways.

PENNSYLVANIA
ROAD'S YEAR

Company Called Upon to Perform More Service Than at Any Previous Time in History—Why Not Is Smaller

BOSTON, Mass.—The extraordinary conditions and difficulties under which the eastern railroads labored in 1917 are typified by the report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. So great was the volume of business thrust upon America's great railway system that even its splendid organization was thrown out of gear and congestion followed which was unfavorable alike to economical operation and to net earnings.

The company was called upon to perform far more service than ever before in its history. As compared with 1916, which exceeded all records up to that time, freight service rendered in 1917 increased 1,903,193,581 ton-miles and the passenger service increased 855,195,001 passenger miles.

Add to this enormous increment of traffic the confusion of priority orders to facilitate government work, severe weather in the latter part of the year, insufficient motive power and other equipment, and the loss of thousands of trained men who entered the government service, and a situation was created which was unprecedented.

Gross earnings increased nearly \$25,000,000, of 10.8 per cent over those of 1916, but operating under such abnormal conditions transportation costs, of course, rose very rapidly. They were further boosted by the increase in wages due to the Adamson bill and other ensuing wage adjustments and the increase in fuel and materials. Both state and federal taxes were also materially increased over 1916.

The net operating income decreased nearly \$11,000,000, or 19.6 per cent. There was also a falling off of nearly \$1,500,000 in Pennsylvania's "other income," chiefly the result of the reduction of the dividend of the Pennsylvania Company from 8 per cent to 6 per cent. The western lines of the Pennsylvania Company were affected by the same factors as the Pennsylvania Railroad proper.

Fixed and other charges were increased chiefly by interest on an issue of \$60,000,000 of general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds in April, 1917, and by the increase in equipment hire due to the more extensive use of freight cars of other companies and higher charges therefor. The total net income of the company, amounting to \$39,281,585, showed a decrease of nearly \$13,000,000, or 25 per cent compared with 1916. Pennsylvania thus reported the smallest earnings for its stock since 1914, the year in which the European war broke out. This balance of \$39,281,585 is equivalent to 7.86 per cent earned on \$499,178,400 stock in 1917, compared with 10.46 per cent on \$499,204,700 stock in 1916.

The following shows the earnings on Pennsylvania stock for the last six years:

Year	Gross Income	Net Income	% on Stock
1917	\$25,000,000	\$39,281,585	7.86
1916	\$36,000,000	\$52,281,585	10.46
1915	\$30,000,000	\$42,425,322	8.49
1914	\$18,628,170	\$34,090,764	6.82
1913	\$17,351,851	\$41,920,833	8.39
1912	\$19,501,490	\$42,153,954	9.25

On the basis of property investment of the Pennsylvania system earnings were still less satisfactory. For the entire system the net operating income for 1917 was \$77,577,721, or only 4.50 per cent on a total property investment of \$1,722,281,514. This compares with a return of 6.10 per cent in 1916, but capital expenditures on road and equipment for the system during the year 1917 aggregated the huge total of \$67,000,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Members of the crew of the schooner Monarch received \$175 each when they brought in 100,000 pounds of fish from Georges Bank last Monday. The vessel was out only a week, and the catch was made in two days. Captain Malloch of the schooner Volant, reports sighting schools of mackerel off Cape Hatteras. A fleet of mackerel seiners will shortly leave for the southern fishing grounds.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Fish arrivals at the Fish Pier this morning are as follows: Schooner Mary C. Santos with 24,200 pounds of groundfish, H. L. Marshall, 5150, Francis S. Grueby, 14,100. The following schooners arrived with soles and dabs: The Evelyn with 3000 pounds, Clara T. 3000 and the Three Links with 3500. Wholesale dealers' prices are as follows: Steak cod \$10.60 @ 14.75, market cod \$8.50 @ 11, haddock \$7.11, steak pollock \$13.25.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Gill netters landed comparatively few fish today. Schooner John J. Fallon arrived with 60,000 pounds of fresh fish.

NEW YORK CITY FINANCING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirty-one financial institutions submitted bids totaling \$111,680,000, which is 550 per cent of the \$20,000,000 corporate and revenue stock offered Tuesday by Controller Charles L. Craig. The Guaranty Trust Company on its bid of 4.75 per cent got the entire amount of both issues, totaling \$20,000,000.

MAY BARLEY PRICE

WINNIPEG, Man.—The grain exchange has placed a maximum price of \$1.99 on May barley.

STATE-OWNED COAL
BARGES ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—State-owned barges and immediate acceptance of orders for coal for use next winter were two recommendations to insure an ample supply of that commodity in Massachusetts, by John J. Martin, a banker, speaking before members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, at their meeting at the Crawford House on Tuesday.

He would have the Fuel Administration arrange for accepting orders now, by mail, with advance payment inclosed, for next winter's coal supply, and have all deliveries made through the Administration. The orders should be filled in the order of their receipt, he said. He proposed that the exchange introduce a bill in the Legislature providing that the State build or buy barges and establish a coal-carrying system.

George F. Washburn was elected president of the exchange at the meeting. The vice-presidents chosen are August Belmont, Col. Everett C. Benton, J. Q. A. Brackett, Edmund D. Codman, Howard Elliott, Eugene N. Foss, John Hays Hammond, William B. Lawrence, John J. Martin, F. H. Prince and William M. Wood.

The executive committee includes Ralph C. Emery, William S. Felton, William H. Gove, Charles A. Newhall and Warren F. Freeman. The chairman of the board of directors is John J. Martin.

BANKS ARE URGED
TO HELP FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—To encourage the food production campaign, a request will be made of the New Hampshire banks to finance on a more liberal scale than heretofore those farmers who are increasing their investments in food production land and machinery. A committee of bankers, after conference with J. B. Jameson, chairman of the Committee of Public Safety, and Ralph D. Hetzel, the new president of New Hampshire State College, announces that it will recommend war finance plans to the Bankers Association.

The plan calls for short-term loans by national and savings banks to farmers for buying seeds, fertilizer and other farming necessities. Food Administrator Spaulding has issued an appeal for further economy in the use of food, with particular reference to shortage in Italy. The appeal was read at the annual town meeting and city elections polling places Tuesday.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, March 13.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, O.—J. L. Osborne of M. O'Neil Co.; Essex.
Atlanta, Ga.—H. Edison; Essex.
Baltimore—M. & M. Halle of S. Halle's Sons; Tour.
Baltimore, Md.—E. R. Meyers of D. Meyers & Son; U. S.
Chicago—Leo Letley of The Fair; Essex.
Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillmans; Essex.
Chicago—C. W. T. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S.
Cleveland, O.—L. J. Grosky of Bailey Co.; Essex.
Detroit—Ralph Ainsworth of The Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Tour.
Lancaster, Pa.—C. R. Irwin; U. S.
Little Rock, Ark.—A. Norton of Norton Bros. Shoe Co.; Avery.
Minneapolis, Minn.—G. A. Pierce of Atkinson's Dept. Store; Copley Plaza.
Montreal, Canada—N. Cummings; Essex.
Nashville, Tenn.—H. A. Cohen of S. Levy & Co.; U. S.
Newark, N. J.—L. L. Crandall; U. S.
New York—Edward Powers of Stern Bros.; Essex.
Petersburg, Va.—H. E. Wright & M. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West Shoe Co.; Tour.
Philadelphia, Pa.—George De Cou of De Cou Bros.; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Bibro of Frank & Seder; Essex.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Harry Halpern; Essex.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—L. Rosner of Ideal Shoe Co.; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Fornell; U. S.
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—G. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Co.; Copley Plaza.
LEATHER BUYERS
London, England—Mr. Tracey of Davies & Co., not registered.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Theodore Scholl of A. H. Weinberger, Inc.; U. S.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

KELLY TIRE'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company annual meeting, it was voted to reduce the 6 per cent cumulative first preferred stock to the extent of \$248,900, which represents the amount of stock purchased for the sinking fund.

LA BELLE WORKS' PROFITS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The report of the La Belle Iron Works for the year ended Dec. 30, 1917, shows net profits of \$12,791,560 before deducting \$5,189,302 from income and excess profit taxes. The balance of profits after taxes is \$7,602,258.

AMERICAN SUGAR
COMPANY'S YEAR

Annual Statement Shows Increased Business and More Than 11 Per Cent for Stock

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Sugar Refining Company reports for the

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Edwin Bjorkman, secretary of the John Ericsson Patriotic League, who is prominent as a speaker and writer touring the states of the Middle West which have large Scandinavian populations, is a Swedish-born man of letters, who arrived in the United States in 1891. In Sweden he had been a clerk, actor and journalist; and, on arriving in his new home, took up with the same vocation in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota cities with a large Swedish population. In 1897 he moved to New York City, and at once made connections with some of the best dailies and weeklies as a special contributor. His knowledge of the literature, history and social ideals of the Scandinavian people has fitted him to act as editor of English versions of their dramatic literature, ancient and modern. It also has been an asset as he has served as contributing editor for the American Scandinavian Foundation. Mr. Bjorkman is a radical in his social theories, but not an extremist or a pacifist; and he is now engaged in propaganda work among Swedish, Norwegian and Danish immigrants resident in the United States, arousing and clinching their loyalty to the United States and its cobelligerents.

Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven is the deputy chief of the German Consulate in New York. He is a native of the Baltic provinces, the Russian diplomat, Mr. Bjorkman is a radical in his social theories, but not an extremist or a pacifist; and he is now engaged in propaganda work among Swedish, Norwegian and Danish immigrants resident in the United States, arousing and clinching their loyalty to the United States and its cobelligerents.

J. Kubie Kalanianoel, territorial delegate from Hawaii, with a seat, but no vote, in Congress of the United States, is calling on Congress to reinvestigate the problem of suitable military protection of the archipelago, in the light of the latest developments in the Far East. Hawaii being the "heart core of any Pacific naval action" by the United States, he insists that the islands must be made impregnable as a military and naval supply base. Mr. Kalanianoel is a well-to-do native, who was educated in the United States and England as well as in the schools of the islands. He held important official positions under the monarchy, and was a kinsman of the royal family with the title of prince. He first went to Washington as delegate from the islands in 1903, and has become well versed in the duties of his office.

Brig.-Gen. Edward A. Kreger, United States National Army, has just been promoted to that rank and assigned to the Adjutant-General's Department. He is another man, rapidly rising in reputation and rank, who never went to West Point. His cultural education was gained at the Agricultural College of Iowa, where he specialized in applied natural science. Always interested in military affairs, he used the Spanish-American War to get into the ranks, and was made a captain in the Fifty-Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. With this regiment he went to the Philippines and learned much. In 1901 he was made a captain in the regular army, and was soon transferred to the Judge Advocate-General's Department, inasmuch as it had been shown that his forte was military law, and its interpretation and application. In 1914 he was assigned to West Point, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and set apart to teach military law. In the interval he had graduated with honor from the Infantry and Cavalry School and the Staff College.

Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions, New York City, is showing his patriotism by shaping the policy and defining the ideals of a new national organization to be known as "The Soldiers Families of America." The mission of which will be to "keep the home fires burning." He will be the national director of a work that has the indorsement of the War Department. Judge Wadhams had a well-known admiral in the United States Navy for a father. He was born in Annapolis, and grew up among naval men. Naturally he takes to patriotic service, at this hour in national history. Educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., at Yale University and at the Harvard Law School, he set up practice in New York City in 1898. Well trained in the forms of judicial procedure while serving as secretary to a Supreme Court justice, he could, with a good conscience, accept of a position to a minor judicial position made by Governor Hughes in 1907. His present place on the bench came to him in 1914, and he has a title to it that is good until 1928.

WOMEN IN BRITISH GOVERNMENT OFFICES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The women's interests committee of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has done good service in the matter of the committee appointed to inquire into the overstaffing of government offices. Two memorials have been presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the first, drawn up by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and other representative

bodies of women, it was pointed out that the committee of inquiry included no women. "An omission of grave importance at the present time, when so large a proportion of the clerical work of the government departments is entrusted to and carried on by women and girls." The letter continued: "We would venture to urge you, in the interest of the women employed in the government departments, as well as in that of the public, to be sure that suitable women shall, with the least possible delay, be appointed to a committee which will concern itself with questions vitally affecting the future of so many of their sex."

On Feb. 5 a second memorial was sent to Mr. Bonar Law, drawing attention to the composition of the committee formed, which did not "include the names of any of the women whose experience in the work of government departments and other public activities has entitled them to speak with authority where the work of women and girls is concerned." On the same day in the House, Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck asked a question as to the remedy of the injustice that whereas the majority of persons employed in government departments are of the female sex, no woman has been appointed to sit on the committee.

Since then Miss Hermia Durham, C. B. E., chief woman officer of the employment department of the Ministry of Labor, has been appointed, but as there are no less than four male members of the committee, it is hoped that other experienced women will be appointed without delay. It is manifest that no proper and efficient inquiry can be held unless this is done, and continual pressure must be exerted until this simple measure of justice is granted. Every day sees larger numbers of women grafted into the government service, entailing an ever-increasing necessity that their interests be safeguarded and by representative persons of their own sex.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FISHING INDUSTRY

LONDON, England.—Speaking recently at the Aldwych Club, on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries and their bearing on Great Britain's food supply, Lord Morris, former premier of Newfoundland, said fishing had been an industry in the colony for over 300 years. The far-famed cod fishery of Newfoundland was so prolific that it completely overshadowed the others. All the fish, Lord Morris said, was at present marketed for Latin countries, but if a system of cold storage was installed round the Newfoundland coasts, with a proper means of collecting the fish in small boats, and with the provision of central depots, the fish could be collected and shipped to Great Britain. The catch, he said, could in this way be doubled with less labor and without any expense for salt.

Lord Morris also referred to the seal fishing industry. About 13,000 men, he said, had been engaged at one time in sealing, and as many as 700,000 seals had been landed in one month. Although formerly the pelts had fetched about twice as much as they did at the present time, the industry, he said, was still an important one. Salmon fishing in Newfoundland was also pursued on a large scale, but the fish were only dealt with in a salted state. The herring fishing, Lord Morris said, could be made as important as the cod industry and as valuable as the Scottish herring fishing. When developed, it would be capable of providing employment for 30,000 or 40,000 returned soldiers, and would, besides, make a valuable supply of food available for the Empire. The great fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador were practically untouched. All round the coast were to be found sole and plaice, and yet, although he had lived in Newfoundland all his life, he had never seen flatfish offered for sale or consumed in that country. At certain seasons of the year, he also stated, small and very appetizing fish visited the coast in such shoals that the water became black with them, and it was hardly possible to row a boat through them. They were simply shoveled up into cists and used as fertilizer. In conclusion, Lord Morris appealed to capitalists to help in the development of the Newfoundland fisheries.

ECONOMY IN ILLUMINATION

LONDON, England.—The following appeal has been published by Mr. Guy Calthrop, Controller of Coal Mines: In view of the necessity of reducing the consumption of coal and of the labor and transport to handle it, I desire to draw the attention of all consumers of gas and electricity, throughout the country to the need of the greatest possible economy in their use. These commodities are so easily obtainable and are, comparatively speaking, so cheap that few people appreciate the fact that in the aggregate many millions of tons of coal are required annually to produce them. There is undoubtedly a very great deal of unnecessary use and consequent waste, and, if enforced economy is to be avoided, a material reduction must be effected by voluntary action. I venture to appeal, therefore, to all classes of consumers to take this matter in hand for themselves, and to see that every gas burner and electric switch over which they have control is used as sparingly as circumstances will allow. It will be easily appreciated that the need for this economy is accentuated where large cities and towns are remote from coal fields, as is the case with London and other cities and towns in the south. I am only drawing attention to this subject and am not attempting to deal with it in detail. I may add, however, that as regards lighting we must limit ourselves to a bare sufficiency, and whilst employing enough to carry on our ordinary avocations, avoid any approach to brilliant illumination whether in our dwelling houses, shops or public buildings.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Guard Newspaper Headlines

ADVOCATE OF PEACE (Washington, D. C.)—A form of heartlessness that compares with the deportation of Belgians is practiced by a number of our newspapers, whether intentionally or not we do not know. It takes the form of a headline such as "American Soldiers Slain by German Gunfire" or "German Airman Drops Bombs on Our Men: Many Wounded." The article following then proceeds to give a circumstantial story based on a meager dispatch, but there are no names of the casualties. No more subtle means could be taken, nor any more difficult to combat, to weaken the morale of the men and women at home. And yet our good "Four-Minute Men" are wasting breath and energy in telling us to buck up and write only optimistic news to the men at the front! If the casualties are known, the names should be given; if not, any attempt to write headlines out of falsely conjured human misery should be discouraged. A newspaper indulging consciously in such a practice places itself automatically in a class with ghoul.

The Dry Zone

NEW YORK GLOBE.—The country has got beyond the point now where it will scoff at Secretary Daniels' order creating five-months' naval training posts in which intoxicating liquors may not be sold. Persons who question the wisdom of this action throw their own motives in doubt. The young men who are being trained at the naval posts, are not only to be the country's first line of defense on the sea, but they are also the nucleus of the merchant marine and fighting power of this country for the future. Local authorities cannot be entrusted with the work of cleaning up the districts surrounding the posts, for they are too often either interested in continuing bad conditions or are at the mercy of local liquor and other interests. The length to which the small profiteers will go in undermining the young men who are in the service of the country is shown by the name of "Liberty Inn," in the back room of which the commandant of the Mare Island Yard personally arrested an enlisted man. The least that the Government can do both for the young enlisted men and for their families is to see to it that they are not subjected to the temptations put in their way by unscrupulous profiteers in the liquor or any other business.

Mr. Bryan and the War

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—No matter what Mr. Bryan's views might have been before the war, it happens to be the case that he has been rendering very loyal and very satisfactory service to his country since the beginning of the conflict. There has been no shadow of hesitation in his course. He has supported the Administration to the best of his ability. He has insistently declared that there is nothing for us to do, now that we are in it, but to fight it out. He has openly condemned the attempt to make free speech in this country the cover for obstructive and treasonable machinations. All this has counted here where he exercises no small influence. And in so far as he has stood staunchly for and by his own country, he has also aided this country's allies—Canada among them.

M. HERVE WRITES ON BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In an article in La Victoire, entitled "The Advance of the Cyclone," Gustave Herve declares that the cyclone which is raging in Russia, far from diminishing, shows signs of moving toward Central Europe. The Bolshevik revolution, he says, "has its center in all the great industrial towns. It is essentially a working-class movement, whose real leaders are the disciples of German socialism. We know their program so well because, for twenty years, the German formulas have been sown amongst us and have been the only catechism spread abroad in our working-class centers. Lenin and Trotsky are not traitors who have sold themselves to Germany; they are doctrinaires, fanatics, visionaries, and they hope to profit by the disappearance of a regular army, to bring about a social revolution. The mere threat of this revolution has stopped all industrial production and put an end to all credit; all the working classes are in enforced idleness, and, having nothing to lose, are swelling the ranks of the Red Guard. As the Russian bourgeoisie is small and as the mass of peasants is dispersed over an enormous extent of territory and lacks cohesion, the Bolshevik revolution goes on increasing and will continue to do so until the day comes when, having exhausted their stocks of provisions and the trouble having lost its value, the working classes will, in order to feed themselves, be obliged to fight with the peasants. In the meantime, one after another of the great industrial towns goes over to Bolshevism; after Kharkov comes Kiev, the greatest industrial center in Ukraine."

"Embodied by their success the Bolsheviks have undertaken a war of revolutionary propaganda outside Moscow; the Red Guards are in Finland, holding the Finnish workmen who profess Bolshevik opinions, and they seem to be the masters of Helsinki. As there was no Finnish Army the operation was a comparatively simple one. They are trying to do as much in Rumania, only there is an army, an army of peasants to whom the Bolshevik workman does not appear particularly attractive. The same thing is happening that happened during the French Revolution when the revolutionary troops appeared to the neighboring peoples to rise against their tyrants, only in France the Convention had the wisdom not to begin

by the sabotage of the National Army. It began by beating the Hindenburg of those days at Valmy, Jemmapes, and elsewhere and by making him evacuate the territory of the Republic. Instead of an army capable of defeating the Austro-German Army and carrying the red flag of the social revolution into Austria and Germany, the Bolsheviks are counting on the verities of the Bolshevik idea. In a verity this idea has found a receptive soil. There are in the country industrial centers where the working classes have learnt the catechism of class warfare, and there is above all a hungry population which wants bread and peace at any price and, in its wretchedness, is quite capable of seeing red. The Bolshevik Revolution has been hatching for months in Vienna and Prague, and the recent strikes are a sign that the cyclone is approaching the throne of the Hapsburgs.

"There are even signs of serious perturbation in the working class centers in Germany itself; it is there that the real intellectual and moral center of Bolshevism is to be found, as well as of class warfare and collectivism; there also the densest battalions of workers are to be found, those most capable of a disciplined revolutionary effort if they once start. How far will their German patriotism, their dislike of disorder and their lack of a revolutionary temperament preserve them from the attacks of Bolshevism? To what extent will their military and feudal caste and their rich bourgeoisie, who are dismayed by the spectacle presented in Russia, be able to maintain in them the military respect for law and order? A military defeat would bring about the downfall of William II but without a military defeat will the German socialists move?"

"Will the cyclone spare France as it moves eastward?" M. Herve goes on to ask, and answers that it will, if every one does his best to strengthen the Union Sacrée among all the partisans of the war until victory is reached. He also warns the allied governments against letting the war drag on too long and advises them to take advantage of the world-prestige of Joffre to set up an inter-allied generalissimo. He begs all officers, employers, and officials to avoid all injustice and all annoyance to those whom they command or with whom they have to do. He asks such men as Thomas and Jouhaux who have the power of the masses to lay aside all pre-war political controversies, and to tell the proletariat that a revolution in Russia, or in Germany, if one comes about, can only serve to give those countries the democratic régime of France or England, and that, several centuries ago, France and England carried out the revolution which the Russians are carrying out and which is to be hoped for from the Germans. He asks that they should also explain that a Bolshevik attempt in France with its peasant proprietors and its numerous and patriotic bourgeoisie would only have the effect of overthrowing the republic for half a century instead of setting up a social republic.

MEAT SCALE IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Food announces that each meat card will contain four coupons for each week. Each coupon on an adult card represents the amount of meat set out below, and must be detached by the retailer on supplying this amount. Each coupon on a child's card represents half the amount.

A. In the case of uncooked butcher's meat the following value:

B. In the case of other uncooked meat the following weights:

1. POULTRY, GAME, ETC.

(a) Any bird as usually delivered uncooked without feathers, but including offal..... 12½ Oz.

(b) Rabbit or hare as usually delivered uncooked without skin, but including offal..... 10 ½

(c) Venison or horseflesh cooked with the bone as usually delivered..... 6 ½

(d) The same without bone..... 5 ½

(e) Bacon or ham uncooked with the bone as usually delivered..... 4 ½

(f) The same uncooked without bone..... 3 ½

2. SAUSAGES

(a) First quality uncooked sausages containing not less than 67 per cent of butcher's meat (including pork) or offal..... 6 ½

(b) Second quality uncooked sausages containing not less than 50 per cent of butcher's meat (including pork) or offal..... 5 ½

(c) In the case of cooked, canned, preserved and miscellaneous meats, the following weights:

(a) Butcher's meat (including pork) or offal cooked with the usual bone..... 2½

(b) The same without bone..... 2

(c) Any bird cooked..... 6 ½

(d) Rabbit or hare cooked..... 5 ½

(e) Venison or horseflesh cooked with the usual bone..... 4 ½

(f) The same without bone..... 3 ½

(g) Ham or bacon, cooked with usual bone..... 2 ½

(h) All canned, preserved and potted meats of any kind in tin, glass or other containers, according to the estimated weight of the actual meat without the container..... 2½

(i) Meat pies, cooked sausages, and other meats, according to the estimated weight of the actual meat..... 2½

(j) Preserved sausages according to the estimated weight of the actual meat..... 4 ½

FARM LABOR CENSUS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Missouri Grain Dealers Association has appealed to Governor Gardner to set aside a day soon for the taking of a farm labor census in the State. The probable shortage of farm labor is a factor considered.

GENERAL CLASSIFIED

BOSTON, MASS.

REAL ESTATE

Woodbourne

IN BEAUTIFUL FOREST HILLS

A Delightful Place to Live

For Sale at Surprising Terms—6 and 7-room Brick and Concrete Cottages. You purchase by paying rent. Choice lots for sale on easy terms. Let us put your name on our list for attractive 4, 5 and 6-room Steam-Heated Suites with Sleeping Porches.

Boston Dwelling House Co.

308 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hills Tel. Jam. 52727

FOR SALE—Single 10-room house: 6000 feet of land. Address: C. W. KREIER, 128 Central St., Somerville, Mass. Tel. 1227.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON—To let, one or two rooms in private family; fine location; high land; 2 miles to electric; 10 min. from Central railroad station. Apply 22 Highland Ave.

BEAL HALL,

20 Charlesgate, West, Boston, Mass. EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN

A few desirable rooms are now available in this attractive house which will appeal especially to self-supporting and professional women. Our facilities for personal comforts are not to be found elsewhere in Boston.

Excellent dining room, kitchenette service with store for individual food supplies. Free use of laundry. Elevator. Telephone. Safe deposit boxes.

Protected, but affording ample opportunity for entertaining visitors. Reception rooms.

BACK BAY 7000

THE HELENA—706 Huntington Ave. Single rooms, \$1 day; \$3 to \$7 week; plenty of first class service; references required.

WESTLAND AVE., 78, Suite 2—Newly furnished, large room, every convenience; refs. required. Tel. B. 2522 R.

SUMMER PROPERTY

MARLBOROUGH—To let for summer, 6-room house; splendid porch; conveniences; half acre of ground; ocean view; \$500 and water tax. Address: F. 26, Monitor Office, Boston.

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FALMOUTH and Newbury sts., desirable furnished suite, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, steam heat, c. h. w. Phone B. 2513-3.

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FURS REPAIRED

Into the latest styles at Summer Prices.

Furs Bought, Sold and Exchanged

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St. James Hat Shop

237 Huntington Avenue

Display of SMART MILLINERY

LENA C. EARLE

OFFICE SUPPLIES

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all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at

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HIGHEST cash prices paid for Gentlemen's "Cast-off" Clothing, Old Gold, Diamonds and Precious Stones. With cash at your residence or at your pleasure. Kindly telephone Cambridge 302 or 2930. Business address 1238 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

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WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Straws and Panama hats bleached and retinted; bands and bindings all widths and times out on while you wait.

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COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Washes, layers silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, kimono, purses and 127 corsets.

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WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue and price list paid. 10c. WM. HENSLER, Paducah, Ky., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

MUSIC

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Practical Scale Builder

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Teachers pupils to THINK, CONSTRUCT and KNOW scales ACCURATELY and DEFINITELY.

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FOR SALE—Oak Park, Ill., modern, attractive, 8 rm. house with garage; excellent transportation; near high school. Owner, 7218 Cranston Ave., Chicago. Phone Madison 2972.

REAL ESTATE—MONTANA

FOR SALE—East ½ of lot 6, block 316, city of Great Falls, Montana. A business location, one block from main business district; modern city improvements, paved street and alley, cement walk, cluster electric street lights. Small building on lot rents for \$40.00 per month. Price \$7,500 part cash, balance on time. For further information address MISS M. BAKER (Owner), Belton, Montana.

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ATTRACTIVE bargain, eight room modern, beautiful home in Garden District of New Orleans. B. E. CRAFTS, 15 Park Row, New York.

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LADY engaged in millinery business, with well established trade in good business district about 50 miles west of Minneapolis, wishes to retire from business and desires to sell her stock of goods, also store building with large pleasant living rooms combined, electric lights and modern improvements. MRS. C. A. HINTER, Glencoe, Minnesota.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Black Silk Stove Polish is different. It does not dry out; can be used to the last drop; liquid and paste one quality; absolutely no waste; no dust or dirt. You get your money's worth.

Black Silk Stove Polish

Is not only most economical, but it gives a brilliant, silky lustre that cannot be obtained with any other polish. Black Silk Stove Polish does not rub off—it lasts four times as long as ordinary polish—so it saves you time, work and money.

Don't forget—when you want stove polish, be sure to ask for Black Silk. If it isn't the best stove polish you ever used—your dealer will refund your money.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works Besting, Illinois. Use Black Silk Air Drying Iron Enamel on grates, registers, stove-pipes and automobile tire rims. Prevents rusting. Try it.

Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silverware, nickel, tinware, brasses, etc. It works quickly, easily and leaves a brilliant surface. It has no equal for use on automobiles.

Get a Can TODAY

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STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, desirable positions free position; call personally at 225 N. Y. AGENCY, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MALE

The Boston Elevated Railway Company

Needs Men between the ages of 18 and 50 who can qualify for car or train service. Men for track and street work also wanted.

Apply to Supt. of Employment, 153 Milk St., Boston, 8 to 11 A. M.

FIREMAN WANTED

Man with second or first-class fireman's license; prefer married man with family who will work in a worsted mill; can offer new home; but good wages; position in country. ABBOT WORSTED CO., Graniteville, Mass. Telephone Lowell 502-1.

WANTED—Experienced architectural draftsman. Address reply to A 214, Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—EXPERIENCED, capable, must be Protestant. Address A 208, Monitor Office, Boston.

MANUFACTURER wants a designer to design novelties for Art Needle Work Department and Gift Shops; we use silks, tapestries and cottons. GEO. W. CAPEN CO., Albany St.

WANTED—Pleasant, obliging girl for general housework; plain cook; no washing, no objections to child; good salary and home. Mrs. W. LOEB, 158 Claremont Ave., Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2638 W.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, competent woman to cook for family of three and care for small house; no laundry; references required. Mrs. Greenway North, Forest Hills, Long Island.

COMPETENT cook wanted willing to do light washing with family of three. Address MRS. MARY J. HANCOCK, 124 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY, beginner, wanted as office assistant, some knowledge of typewriting necessary. NATHAN H. WELLS, 1 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Woman by day for laundry and general housework; Protestant. Telephone Mid. 2972, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man and wife as butler and cook in all year suburban home; commuting distance from New York. G 35, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York City.

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There is a Satisfaction in Having
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THE WEST END
CLEANSING & PRESSING CO.
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See Our New Home
THE TIFFANY OF CLEANERS
Delicate Work Our Specialty
OUR FREE STORAGE DEPT.
Will Interest You
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CHIC MILLINERY
Wehring's
STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
S. G. Adams Stationery Co.
COMPLETE OFFICE OUTFITTERS
418 N. 9th St. Let us do your ST. LOUIS
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Geo. Himmler Jr. Grocery Co.
The only down town grocery that
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THREE STORES
2314 Franklin av.—Bumout 1467
2638 Franklin av.—Bumout 2588
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You will enjoy our Sunday Dinners
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Something Different, Real Home Cooking.
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Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Evaporated Fruits
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O. H. GERDEL
Creamery Butter—Hygrade Margarine
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Deliveries made to all parts of city.
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RELIABILITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR BUSINESS
Sheet Music Orders Promptly Executed

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QUALITY PLUS SERVICE
Mail and telephone orders
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Showing latest spring styles for men and
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The most complete apparel store in Central
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Book of designs on request.
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The home of Good Baking. Cash-and-Carry
System will save you money. Investigate.
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CONFECTIONS, CANDY, ICE
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Everybody goes to
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Choice cut flowers and blooming plants in season
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YOU WANT HOY'S Sugar Loaf Bread?
Always the Same. Home Made.
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There are
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MILITARY WRIST WATCHES
Luminous Dial
Best 11 Jewel Am. Movement, Silver Case—\$21
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Bracelet Watches and Emblem Jewelry
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FOR SALE—Semi-detached building; stove
heat; 2 1/2 room and 1 1/2 room flat; elev. and
surface car within 1/2 block; price \$8000. 2036
Dewitt St., North Side.

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One and two rooms completely furnished,
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WANTED—To rent, furnished apartment in
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MICHIGAN AVE. 4008—Refined motherly
lady having cheerful 5 room apt. would like 1
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

GENTZ, DIPLOMATIST
OF A CENTURY AGO

"Un diplomate d'il y a cent ans (Frederic de Gentz, 1764-1832)." Par Adrien Robinet de Clery. Paris, Fayot, 2.50.

This is no ordinary biography of the Prussian politician and writer, Gentz. To his family, relations, and personal character, little if any allusion is made. The object of the book is to give a consecutive, comprehensive account of the part played by Gentz in European affairs from the outbreak of the French Revolution until after the Treaty of Vienna. In many ways M. Clery has presented a more pleasing portrait of this Prussian, who was to exercise so great an influence upon the affairs of his time than have his own countrymen, his colleague Metternich or other continental writers, yet his work is noteworthy not less for its moderation and impartiality than for the masterly sequence and logic with which he states his case.

The position which Gentz attained in the councils of nations was due entirely to his own talents and energy. A minor official in Berlin, without rank, wealth or exceptional opportunities, he was to become, in the course of a few years, the friend and confidant of statesmen and of sovereigns. Rousseau with his "Contrat Social" and Kant, under whom the young man studied with ardent appreciation at Königsberg, had already taught Gentz to think along the lines of freedom and justice, when Europe was all at once startled into profound enthusiasm or dismay by the downfall of the French dynasty.

Gentz hailed the French Revolution with joy. From first to last a politician, he believed that through democratic government the French people were about to be delivered from monarchical oppression and corruption; but, as the anarchy of the revolutionaries increased rather than abated, he became gradually convinced that neither for France nor Europe did salvation lie along those lines. In 1794 he translated Burke's uncompromising indictment of the French Revolution, in full approval of its argument, and from thenceforth became, in his writings, one of the fiercest opponents of the Revolution and later of the aggressive policy of Napoleon. Governments and dynasties were not slow to recognize the value to them of this untiring and skillful writer who was determined to uphold authority and expose the follies of insurrection, and thus it was that Gentz occupied a position and wielded for many years an influence, unique in one without rank or prestige, without position or high office.

To preserve the balance of power, to make war, which he hated, impossible, these were the primary objects of Gentz's career. In Metternich, he saw the statesman who more than all others understood his policy of international equity and possessed the genius to affect it; for this reason he became Metternich's right arm and show himself prepared, as at the Congress of Vienna, even to oppose the ambitions of his own country, when he saw that Prussian aggression threatened to imperil the balance of power in Europe which he had labored to establish.

The accusation that Gentz sold his opinions and services has been made fatally plausible by his constant acceptance of money from the statesmen of his day. This, however, he did with perfect frankness and there is apparently no charge to be found against him of bad faith. It would seem that the services he rendered were primarily the result of his own energetic convictions, but that though too independent and sincere a thinker to "make to order" he was by no means reluctant to receive munificent reward for helping to restore reason and discipline to Europe which, during these years, had come perilously near the forfeiture of both.

POLITICAL PORTRAITS
BY CHARLES WHIBLEY

"Political Portraits." By Charles Whibley. London: Macmillan & Co. 7s. 6d. net.

In this book of 15 essays ranging from the beginning of the Sixteenth, to the end of the Nineteenth Century, the literary value will not be slow to recognize exceptional merit. Brilliantly conceived and executed by a man whose knowledge of European history and politics is remarkable in its energy and insight, these portraits of famous men will be in no danger of eclipse in the world's picture gallery.

Perhaps the one objection which may be found to Mr. Whibley's achievement is that he writes more as politician than historian. His sympathies are avowedly Tory and aristocratic; he regards the parvenu—even so colossal a parvenu as Napoleon—not less than the demagogue, with ill-concealed hostility, so that he achieves altogether a more mellow and symmetrical effect with such characters as Talleyrand, Metternich and Lord Melbourne, than with the first Emperor of France, Charles Fox and the Corn Law agitators. And further, with the writer whose interests are more political than historic, there will always be found a tendency to measure up his subject by modern standards of enlightenment and progress, rather than, as does the historian, by apportioning to him his rightful place in his own. Nowhere will this be found more apparent to the reader of Mr. Whibley's book, than in the portrait of Frederick the Great with its severe strictures upon Carlyle's championing of "The Crowned Philosopher" and his country. It is not surprising, indeed it would seem inevitable, that the sympathies of a man of Carlyle's trend of mind, philosophic, immensely industrious, consistently deliberate, should have been given rather to Germany than to France, in the age in which he lived.

Mr. Whibley's essay on Shakespeare is full of vigor and discernment and while not tiresomely hammering his point, he makes out an excellent case for Shakespeare, the Tory. Charles Fox was a demagogue and Mr. Whibley finds it impossible to be fair to him. Gamester and debauchee though he was, he served his country, nevertheless, with conspicuous courage and energy. Gibbon, who disliked him, and Walpole, who regarded him without zeal, are both found praising him. The man of whom Walpole could write, "He has perfect temper and not only good humor, but good nature . . . with amazing parts that are neither ostentatious nor affected," was certainly not as black as Mr. Whibley has painted him.

The portrait of Alexander I. Tzar of Russia, whose indecisions and obstinacy were to be more baffling to Napoleon than the most determined or violent strategy, is, in its delicate analysis and dramatic intuition, an admirable piece of work. With the aristocratic grace and wit of Metternich and Talleyrand, Mr. Whibley is delightfully at his ease, even while he very truly admits, in reviewing the character of the former, "One thing is very sure, that in the Twentieth Century, there is no place for Metternich."



Illustration in "Arizona, the Wonderland," by George Wharton James, The Page Company, Boston, publisher.

An Apache maiden water-carrier at Palomas, Arizona

Nowhere is the writer in happier vein than in his study of Lord Melbourne. To British readers certainly this portrait of the Victorian statesman, who served his youthful sovereign and her people with such consistent loyalty and wisdom, must stand out in its benevolence and dignity as one of the most attractive, if not the most imposing, of Mr. Whibley's interesting collection.

AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—Parson Weems' biography of George Washington, with all its mythology, has been made available in a new edition adorned with illustrations. Lincoln grew up with this book as one of his staple sources of knowledge.

The autobiography of Samuel W. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, who for a time was Governor of the State and at all times was an original and independent person, has been printed as written and is likely to provoke comment.

Elizabeth Clendenning Ring in the March Book News Monthly describes the region in and around Larnie, Ireland, where the survivors of the Tuscania found refuge.

The brilliant and unqualified support of President Wilson which one of the characters in Eugenia B. Frothingham's latest story, "The Finding of Norah" registers, is the author's point of view, and is significant because coming from a class and caste in Boston that in its contempt for and derision of the national executive is more inveterately prejudiced and wilfully virulent than any group in the country.

The work on aviation engines by First Lieutenant Victor W. Page of the Army, assistant engineering officer of the signal corps aviation school at Mineola, L. I., just published, is of the same high grade as his book on the modern gasoline automobile, and is serviceable for aviation students, mechanics, squadron engineering officers and all persons experimenting with air flight or interested in any way in aviation and aerostatics. (N. W. Henley Publishing Company, New York, \$3).

A careful selection of O. Henry's stories has been made by the chief librarian of the Boy Scout organization, and in a special edition will now be read by the thousands of members of this rapidly growing society.

"An American Physician in Tur-

key." (Houghton Mifflin Company, \$1.75 net) by Clarence D. Ussher and Grace H. Knapp is a narrative of missionaries' experiences with the Turks, Armenians and Germans of the Ottoman Empire and especially in the part of it near Van which is the seat of the Armenian Christians' residence. The portion of the story, which has widest interest now is that which sheds light upon massacres in a region that has seen obliteration of its Christian inhabitants by explicit command of Turco-German officials, and the proof it affords of entire understanding in July, 1914, by officials of the district that there was to be a general European war soon, a war in which Germany and Turkey were to fight together. The fact also is disclosed that in 1912, when the tension over the Agadir incident in Morocco was high, the city saw its regiments of Turkish soldiers increase from 8 to 22 regiments. Even then there was mobilization for a common cause.

In a letter which Lord Acton once wrote, he referred to the talk of Americans as pompous "extravagant, and proceeded to illustrate his point by that rather hoary story of Sidney Smith and Daniel Webster. The former, it will be recalled, after dining out with the American statesman at Lord Ashburton's in London, is said to have tersely summed up his judgment in these words: "Too slow for our market." Frederic Harrison, after one of his trips to the United States, returned home to pass judgment on his hosts; and mingled with much that was favorable, was deplorable comment on the quality of the "talk" he had heard, and the sweeping generalization that conditions of life in America were not favorable to good conversation. Now it is quite true that an American contemporary of Daniel Webster would hardly have picked him out to best show what his countrymen could do in the give and take of talk around a dinner table. Had Rufus Choate, his rival and friend and fellow Whig been present, even Sidney Smith might have found the pace too rapid for him. As for Frederic Harrison's criticism, it no doubt is true that compared with circles in which he has moved during his long career, the talk which he heard as he went from American city to city and university to university was not on a par with the talk of the higher political and literary circles of London; but some of the best conversationalists of the United States, like Franklin, Lincoln, Thoreau, A. Bronson Alcott, W. D. Howells, T. B. Aldrich, Mark Twain and James Whitcomb Riley never had the academic stamp upon them and got their art from rural as well as urban contacts.

Precisely where the best artists in genuine conversation abound most in the United States, it would be both difficult and perilous to say. Henry James, the novelist, has left on record his opinion that for many reasons Washington, the national capital, seemed to hold the palm, when he last visited the country, due in part, as he thought, to its lack of prosaic, dead-level business men in large numbers, and also in part to the larger representation of persons with a cosmopolitan contact attained while serving as diplomats or of persons with the larger mental view that comes from study of national or international problems as lawmakers and treaty ratifiers. As the present war has made Washington not only the political and military capital but the business nerve center of the nation, possibly its average of conversation, as compared with other cities, may be lowered henceforth. This, of course, premising the James notion that business experience and the art of conversation have no affinities.

One of the finest artists in conversation that the United States ever had, undoubtedly, was Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Hon. Carl Schurz said that he ranked with Bismarck and Mazzini as the finest he ever had heard talk. What a variant trio! Holmes scintillated, corruscated, was protechnical. Moreover, even when with old friends like Lowell and Emerson at the Saturday Morning Club, he presumed to be monologic, monopolistic egotist. Less transcendental than Coleridge, less pedantic and rhetorical than Macaulay, he was his follower in "confounding soliloquy and colloquy." Albeit he was forgiven, so keen was his rapier, so light his mirthful touch, so chameleon-like his shifts of verbal color and so deft his characterization of those he lauded or deprecated. That he had an obsessive hobby in talk to which he continually referred like Lowell's insistent speculations as to the possible Jewish origin of nominal Anglo-Celts whom he met, is not apparent. Nor had Holmes that splendid felicity of apt quotation from Yankee countrymen and English and French writers of classic prose or verse which Lowell had, a felicity that inevitably makes for admiration by the hearer whether he be academically bred or not. Holmes' reactions on men and events, about which he talked, were subjective and markedly impressionistic, the being much unlike Parkman the historian, a contemporary, who, as a biographer, Farnham, points out, seldom conversed save, as it were, impersonally.

ABOUT ARIZONA.
THE WONDERLAND

"Arizona, the Wonderland." By George Wharton James. Boston. The Page Company. \$3.50 net.

The romantic ardor of ignoramus is, indeed, touching. Some of us still insisted on believing that in one corner of the earth, at least, there still dwelt the spirit of the Bret Harte and O. Henry tales, and that corner was Arizona. We furtively believed, though the voice of our better judgment told us not to do so, that such names as Phoenix, Flagstaff and Chandler suggested the one wide Main Street, its rows of one-storied wooden shacks cowering in the glare of arc-lights, and we hoped that it might still be an uncommon sight to see a merry band of cowboys come galloping along of a Saturday night and proceed, by way of an innocent joke, to "shoot up" the town. Our better judgment was right; such wild and woolly exuberance, in Arizona, too, is a thing of the past.

Arizona, so Mr. James tells us, is wedded to Progress. Phoenix, Flagstaff and Chandler are trim, up-to-date cities, the state university is a model institution of its kind, with a president whose "very walk is a lesson to the students in what every gentleman should radiate of energy, refinement and culture." There are innumerable women's clubs, there is woman suffrage.

Mr. James deals exhaustively with the early history of Arizona and with its present conditions. In his book there are chapters on the great industries of the country, its picturesque Indian population, its birds, beasts, minerals and the splendor of its landscape. "I shall be accused of being a fine writer," says Mr. James naively; "I always am." Surely, the last charge one would expect an author to resent, and the last charge anyone could be tempted to bring against this author. Mr. James continually bewails the narrowness of the space accorded him in this by no means uninteresting volume of imposing size, but to anyone reading the book it will occur that, given such magnificent material, a competent, to say nothing of a "fine writer" would in one-tenth the space have drawn 10 times a more powerful picture, sounded 10 times a more ringing appeal.

The photographs that illustrate the volume give a better idea of the grandeur of the Arizona landscape than do the paintings. And well may we wonder how Mr. James, when he speaks of the artists who have endeavored to interpret the scenic splendor and the overwhelmingly radiant color scheme of the Grand Cañon—the Morans, the Sauerwins, the Eltels and the Harry Cast Bests—can have forgotten to mention Dodge MacKnight, who surely should head such a list.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

summoned them to breakfast, and Professor Mahaffy is on record as saying he never had such "talk" in his life. But, of course, it was so fine because it was so intimate, and, therefore, exempt from all chance of registration. Emerson and Hawthorne, visiting the Shaker settlement in Western Massachusetts together in 1842, not only studied their hosts, and nature, but to quote Emerson—"had our fill of walking and sunshine." But as they walked, of course they talked. About what? Was it so absorbing in its interest that they were indifferent to external conditions. Hardly, for Emerson records that the sun shone. But Amiel tells of a walk and talk that was so fascinating that neither of them noticed they were walking in mud.

SIXTY YEARS OF
COMMENT ON ACTING

"Sixty Years of the Theater." By John Ranken Towse. Funk & Wagnalls Company. New York and London, 1916. \$2.50 net.

This book might more accurately be called "Fifty Years of Acting," for there has been little in the Twentieth Century theater that Mr. Towse has thought worthy of chronicling in these recollections. He gives no consideration, for instance, to the significant two seasons of the New Theater in New York. Presumably the dramatic taste of the critic who has served the New York Evening Post for 45 years matured in a period when interest centered in players rather than plays, since the better things in the theaters were then drawn from the standard repertory dominated by Bulwer-Lytton, Sheridan and Shakespeare. Readers may reserve their own opinion about the new movement in the theater started by Ibsen—a movement which Mr. Towse, like William Winter, appears to hold in slight esteem—and still welcome a book which contains much plausible detailed comment on the acting of Phelps, Salvini, Mme. Modjeska, Adelaide Neilson and Edwin Booth. This comment, in distinction from most writing about great actors of the past, has no prejudicial taint, either of rancor or hyperbole.

Shortly after Mr. Towse's theater-going began in London in the early '50s, he saw Samuel Phelps in 18 of the "great" roles. He calls Phelps the finest actor he ever saw, "with the exception of Tommaso Salvini, who stands alone." Mr. Towse makes detailed comparisons of Phelps in tragic parts with Booth, Forrest and Irving. He credits Phelps with an eminence in comic roles only slightly less than that of Buckstone. He regards Phelps's much discussed Hamlet as "the most satisfactory in many respects" in his experience, because of its humanity and romantic effect.

Mr. Towse, upon arriving in New York in 1869, found the American stage "already decadent." The work of the elder Wallace, Burton and Forrest was done. Lester Wallack, for a few years more, did excellent things. Augustin Daly's early work was best. As the years passed, Mr. Towse recorded the impressions he now reprints of the acting of Charlotte Cushman, Irving and Terry, Forbes-Robertson, Tree, Mrs. Januschek, Mary Anderson, Mansfield, Sothern and Marlowe, Jefferson, Mme. Ristori, Willard, Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, and many others of lesser note.

The decline of the American stage Mr. Towse attributes to the development of the so-called star system, and the consequent decay of the stock companies. Only through the reestablishment of resident companies made up of players of distinction occupied with plays worth while, he holds, will come the theater's emancipation from its present domination by money changers.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Robert Scott has just published a translation by Claud Field, editor of "Jewish Legends of the Middle Ages," of V. I. Nemirovitch-Danchenko's "Peasant Tales of Russia." Judging by the number of books upon Russia still issuing from the press, the public is not yet satisfied with information about that country. Allen & Unwin announce a volume by M. Phillips Price, a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, in which he gives a personal narrative of his experiences in Northern Persia and Armenia, where he helped to organize relief for the native population, and at the close of the book he has something to say of the revolution in the Caucasus. The work is entitled "War and Revolution in the Caucasus."

Messrs. Seeley are the publishers of "Water Color Painting" by Alfred Rich, one of England's most brilliant exponents of an art which for some obscure reason has always held in the public esteem a position secondary to that of oil painting. There are few parts of England in which Mr. Rich has not exercised his art, and he reproduces in this volume some of his own drawings as well as many of past and present masters of the art.

English readers will be interested even in a glimpse of the military school at West Point, which has won

for itself such a great reputation. In "Two Sides of the Atlantic" Hamill Grant includes a sketch of the school in a general survey of various aspects of social life in the United States as they strike him. The work is published by Grant Richards.

Yet another work on the coming social and industrial changes is promised by Fisher Unwin. In "Britain After the Peace: Revolution or Reconstruction" Mr. Brougham Villiers advocates fundamental changes which shall be brought about rapidly and not by the usual and gradual methods of evolution. He does not advocate "revolutionary" methods in the extreme sense of the word, but writes in the faith that a rapid change is as feasible as it seems to him desirable. The usual experience of rapid changes is the subsequent need of much careful readjustment.

In "An Old Gate of England" A. G. Bradley tells the story of those attractive towns which form the Western Cinque Ports. This small volume, which contains numerous pen-and-ink sketches, is published by Robert Scott.

Allen & Unwin have added to their "International Information Series" a volume on "Canada" by Percy Hurd. René Francis is the general editor of the series.

In "Herself—Ireland," published by Messrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. T. P. O'Connor relates her experiences among the Irish, whose happiness she says is found in "health, neighborliness, and an outing now and then." The aim she had before her in writing the book she states to have been "a keen desire to arouse in my reader—who I hope will be as ignorant of Ireland as I was when I arrived in Dublin a year ago—an interest in the country which has proved so absorbing interest to me." As the wife of an Irish Member of Parliament, who represents an English borough, she has perhaps avoided touching upon "that lively, ever recurrent, and absorbing topic of interest, The Irish Question," but it seems curious that she should have come to know the Irish people only a year ago.

A NEW DICTIONARY OF
LONDON ANTIQUITIES

"A Dictionary of London. Being Notes Topographical and Historical Relating to the Streets and Principal Buildings in the City of London." By Henry A. Harben. F. S. A. London: Herbert Jenkins, Ltd. 42s.

A mere glance at this volume is sufficient to reveal the amount of painstaking study and research which Mr. Harben must have devoted to its compilation. Having glanced at it, you soon find yourself absorbed in its pages; immersed in its historical and topographical details you are impelled to delve deeper and deeper into its attractive byways. No street, no building, nor locality of any importance has escaped Mr. Harben's eye, and the work can be said without exaggeration to show on every page evidence of the untiring labor of a skilled antiquary whose heart was in his labor. Like all well compiled dictionaries, this is one of those books which have that great attraction of being so absorbing that you are lured on from page to page and forget all other calls upon your attention. It is the work of a scholar as well as of an antiquary, whose knowledge enabled him to distinguish between what was worth recording and what should be rejected, and the work which he left uncompleted has been ably carried to a conclusion by Mr. I. I. Greaves.

You may open to any page at random and you will learn when and where a street or locality is first mentioned, whence the name was derived, its associations, and other information of interest and value. How many Londoners, one is tempted to wonder, even know where the Steelyard is, still less that it was occupied for centuries by merchants of the Hanseatic League? Yet Mr. Harben not only tells you this, but much more in the way of historical facts of deep import; such as that these German merchants in England are not referred to in old documents, such as the "De Institutis Londonie" of Ethelred, as are the other merchants, "by the names of the towns they came from," but as "Homines Imperatoris, qui veniebant in navibus suis," or as men of the Emperor who were in the habit of coming in their own ships. These merchants reaped considerable trading advantages from the friendship which existed between the Emperor Conrad II and Canute, and Mr. Harben thought it probable that they had a house near the site of the Steelyard, which is in a locality extending north to Upper Thames Street, lying between Dowgate West and All Hallows Lane East in Dowgate Ward. The possession of their house, together with their privileges, was confirmed by charter from successive kings, and by the time of Henry III these merchants had gained the further privilege of electing their own aldermen.

The information as to the Steelyard is typical of that given of other localities; it is concise, but at the same time comprehensive, it revives the innumerable associations of the old streets and buildings, and through its exemplification of the growth of the Great City and its wonderful development it unites the past with the present in a manner which stimulates the imagination. The volume is, in fact, a valuable précis of the topographical history of London north of the Thames.

Mr. Harben had originally intended to arrange his work on the lines of a revised Stow's Survey of London, but when he had already made considerable progress with the proposed edition, to which he had added many notes and illustrations, Mr. Kingford's new edition of Stow appeared. His

original intention was abandoned; fortunately he decided to go on with his labors, but to give them different shape, and the present volume is the result. He has included some well executed plans and maps which help to trace the numerous changes which have taken place in the course of succeeding centuries and to elucidate doubtful points as to the location of buildings and streets.

JULIUS WELLMANSEN

The name of Julius Wellhausen, who has recently passed away, is associated with three lines of scholarship: First, Old Testament study, in particular the determination of the authorship and chronology of the documents which enter into the Pentateuch; second, with research in Arabic literature and in early Muhammadan history; and third, with New Testament study, noteworthy the discussion of problems arising out of the four Gospels. His most memorable contributions to learning, which were made on the subject of Old Testament criticism, took their general value from his enthusiasm for the history and literature of Israel, and their individual touch of authority from his knowledge of the allied subjects, the history and literature of the Arabic peoples.

Having command of both Hebrew and Arabic, he was at an especial advantage in controversy. For when it came to an argument over the Mosaic authorship of the first five books of the Bible, or over any other matter involving what used to be called the "higher criticism," he could bring to bear on his contentions not only a more powerful direct light than certain of his opponents could on theirs, but he could also throw an indirect light which they had not at their command at all.

Wellhausen reached his greatest influence, no doubt, when he published his views 40 years ago on the origin of the Priestly Code, the document which has been accepted as including parts of Genesis and Exodus and a large part of Leviticus and Numbers. He worked upon the theory that the Priestly Code originated during the Exile; and although he was not, perhaps, the first to promulgate this theory, he was unquestionably the first to prove it sound and to establish it among Biblical scholars.

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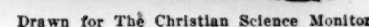
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Thus Christian Science has brought the world to the place of judgment. Here on the one hand is, clearly defined, spiritual truth, and on the other, mortal error. The benefits belonging to man are, through spiritual understanding, available for present day use. No cycles of time are necessary to bring them into experience. While dying will not usher a mortal immediately into harmony, the understanding and exercise of spiritual sense will prove instantaneously dominant over sin, disease and death. This is a comforting fact and can be proved to the satisfaction of all. In simple words Mary Baker Eddy states the great attainment, "To divest thought of all trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true. Thus we may establish in truth the temple, or body, 'whose builder and maker is God.'" (Science and Health, p. 423.)

the national secrets of a great people, secrets which our own critics and diplomatists have so often misrepre-



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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918

EDITORIALS

A Daniel Comè to Judgment

THE formation, in Geneva, of a new patriotic Ottoman league, under the name of Peace and Deliverance, is, if it is nothing else, a sign of the times. The saner elements of the Ottoman world are beginning to discover where the licentious levity of the Armenian murder association, presided over by Enver and Talaat, and assisted by the Hangman of Damascus, is leading the country. Trois-Eschelles and Tristan l'Hermite were mere tyros in crime compared to the twin brethren of Constantinople, whilst Petit-André was a mere buffoon with a noose in comparison with the Governor of Syria. The destinies of France were, however, never trusted to the mercies of Maître Pierre's black cabinet, whereas the vast empire, won by the scimitars of the Ottoman sultans has today been handed over to these three men, whom Abdul himself would have been too astute to employ, and whom the Butcher of Adana might well have regarded with a surprised consternation.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that those members of the Ottoman Empire who have sought safety in flight have come to regard the "Germano-Jeune Turcs" not merely as the destroyers of their country, but as a cynical, lying, and bloodthirsty junta, which has indulged in crimes such as were never known even in the days of Abdul Hamid. This being so they have formed a new league to oppose the League of Liberty and Progress; the Turks are excellent at reformation by names, and they forthwith appeal to all the Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan elements in the Empire to come to their assistance, in order to restore peace to the country and credit to the Government.

The objects of the new league are described as threefold. First, to restore peace again to the country, and so to save the land from the evils of a war in which it should never have been engulfed. Second, to bring about a complete reconciliation of all the Ottoman peoples. Third, to make out of Turkey a modern state in which complete political liberty and autonomous government shall be granted to the various nationalities and religious sects scattered from Macedonia to the Persian Gulf. The aims of the new league are, every one will admit, eminently praiseworthy, but it is to be suspected that it will take more than a frank recital and admission of the massacres and atrocities to which they have been subjected, to gain from the Armenians confidence in an Ottoman government of any description. The simple fact is that anybody who has been brought in contact with the Jews, or the Armenians and other Christians of the Levant, must have discovered that the old excuse that the Ottoman himself was a harmless gentleman, the massacres in whose house were perpetrated by his servant the Kurd, is no longer of any avail. The Armenian will tell you quite frankly that this is camouflage of the most unadulterated description. The Kurd, he will assure you, is a brutal soldier, frank in his brutality, but his word having been given, a man of his word. Whereas the Ottoman is impervious to any sense of humanity and morality, and accepts a surrender under promise of a safe conduct, as an additional opportunity for violating his own oath. Thus it is to be feared that the new league has come to birth too late. The Ottoman had his chance the night that Abdul Hamid became a prisoner in the Old Seraglio. But that was nine years ago, and the footsteps of the new régime may be traced in years of massacre, atrocious, as the manifesto of the new league admits, beyond anything dreamed of in the past.

It is to be wished that it were possible to accept the promises of Kemal Midhat Bey at their face value. His grandfather, Midhat Pasha, might be termed the father of Turkish constitutionalism. That was a sufficient crime in the eyes of Abdul Hamid to cause him to be ostracized. But years of exile under the Cross do not constitute a guarantee for the future of Ottoman rule under the Crescent. And so, it is to be suspected that the Armenians, who have read the admission that centuries of eminent service, economic and commercial, intellectual and artistic, spent on the development of the Empire, have been rewarded by a campaign of brutal extermination, expressed in the deportation and massacre of hundreds of thousands of individuals, will feel rather more inclined to quote the words of Gratiano, for the purpose of condemning the Turk, as Shylock was condemned, than for the purpose of heeding his prayers, in the hour of his discomfiture, for mercy and compassion. Yet it is to be regarded with satisfaction that the new league frankly admits the attempt of the Young Turk Party to justify a campaign of murder, rapine, and outrage, by a second campaign of justification based on slander and untruth.

Thus, then, from the mouth of the new Daniel comes the confession that the charges of treachery and treason, which the Constantinople duumvirate trumped up to excuse their atrocities, and which gave so much satisfaction in Berlin, were invented as an extenuation of a predetermined policy. But this confession cannot restore the Armenian nation, nor can it be expected to inspire any confidence in future reformation. The great betrayal commenced in Cilicia at the very moment when the hand of fellowship was being treacherously extended in Constantinople. In other words, the Young Turk régime was ushered in with an Armenian massacre of fiendish criminality, fathered with equally fiendish ingenuity upon the prisoner in the Old Seraglio. The reply of the Armenians, it is to be suspected, to the blandishments of the league of Peace and Deliverance, will take the form of a demand for some guarantee that the retreat of the Russians in the Caucasus will not lead to further massacres of the Armenian remnant. One of the worst phases, indeed, of the Bolshevik débacle is the cynical indifference shown by these friends of humanity to every nation which has involved itself in the struggle, in any way, on the side

of Russia. The Pole and the Rumanian are to be sacrificed with the same cold-blooded indifference as the Serbian and the Armenian. And as the Russian armies break up, and leave their allies to their fate, the Armenians of the West must be wondering what will happen to the Armenians of the East.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Armenians of the Caucasus and the lands bordering thereon, have either armed themselves so as to resist the advance of the Turkish battalions, or else have sought refuge in the Russian interior. The Turkish army, after its defeat by the British in Palestine and Mesopotamia, and its terrible hammering in the Peninsula of Gallipoli is no longer what it was. One of the worst political errors in tactics which has been made during the war has been the way in which it has been allowed to be understood that the Gallipoli campaign was a complete failure. The Gallipoli campaign was directly a failure, inasmuch as the Turk retained his hold on the Straits and on Constantinople. But it was indirectly anything but a failure. At a critical moment the army of Djemal Pasha was prevented from advancing upon Egypt; whilst it is a fact, not disguised in Turkish military circles, that the army lost in Gallipoli half a million of its best men, and that as a fighting machine it has been ruined ever since. To the ruin so inflicted, indeed, is largely due the success of the campaign in Mesopotamia and in Palestine with the capture of Baghdad and Jerusalem. And there is every possibility that if the Armenians of the Caucasus have been able to arm and organize themselves, the advancing Turkish battalions may meet with some of the retribution they so thoroughly deserve.

Naval Dry Zones

THE only fault likely to be found with Secretary Daniels' dry zone order is that the areas affected are not twice as great, but this is a defect that can be corrected later. The exclusion of liquor from the neighborhood of United States naval training camps and stations, including the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., affects, in addition to the academy, the training stations at Great Lakes, Ill., Newport, R. I., Norfolk, Va., Hampton Roads, Va., the training camp at Mare Island, California, and the training corps stations at Quantico, Va., and Port Royal, S. C. Within the five-mile zones, the Secretary of the Navy, acting under authority of the Selective Service Act, forbids the sale or gift of any alcoholic liquor, including wine and beer, to be used as a beverage. In these restricted areas a concession, wholly unnecessary, is made to private homes, as has been done under army rules of a like nature.

The order, as a whole, is so welcome that it would hardly be gracious to criticize it in some of its minor details. It is another great step in the direction of abolishing liquor altogether. It will throw greater protection around young men in the naval service, for the five-mile prohibitory zone must be respected, even though it may embrace incorporated towns or parts of cities. This is one of its best features, and consideration of it gives rise again to regret that the zones are not wider, and that the order creating them does not apply to navy yards as well as to naval stations. Half-mile, two-mile, three-mile limits have been ineffectual. There is reason to believe that the five-mile limit will prove equally so; but if it does, the dry areas will be extended, and, in the long run, the worse it will be for the vendors who would contaminate young men for the dollars and cents there may be in illicit liquor dealing.

It will give general satisfaction that the new regulation is particularly intended to tighten the lines in such communities as Newport and Vallejo. Conditions in the former place have been well ventilated. What Secretary Daniels says about the latter, and in explanation of the application to it of the five-mile zone order is of interest:

A determined effort has been made by the department and the commandant of Mare Island to cause an improvement in the liquor situation at Vallejo, but action of the local authorities and the wishes of the department have been stubbornly opposed by those interested in the continuation of this evil and no immediate results of any significance have been realized.

Nobody is in the dark at Washington, it would seem, as to those who are most "interested in the continuation of this evil." The commandant at Mare Island writes to the department telling of the arrest of an enlisted man in the back room of a resort in Vallejo now known as the "Liberty Inn," and adds:

This "Liberty Inn," formerly the "Heidelberg Inn," has changed its name, but not its business. It is kept by a German who is a henchman of a brewer (a German, reputedly, to control the saloon element in Vallejo), and I have had these premises under suspicion for a long time, and have reported my observations to the bureau of investigation, Federal Department of Justice, San Francisco.

Secretary Daniels cannot spread his dry zones too widely, or too soon, over all such districts. The astonishing thing is that German brewers and German saloon keepers, political bosses and henchmen in many American cities, great and small, have not long since been interned or deported.

Germanizing the United States

DOUBTLESS millions of Americans are following the testimony which is being elicited by the United States Senate sub-committee engaged in considering the King resolution, providing for the withdrawal of the federal charter granted the National German-American Alliance; and doubtless a large percentage of these are amazed that the nation should have permitted itself for so long a time to be hoodwinked, duped, and betrayed by an organization so brazenly disloyal as this. For while its purposes were more or less concealed, although its methods were astonishingly open, generally speaking, it apparently made no attempt whatever to disguise the fact that it was striving to Germanize the country. Where it held control in politics, or the balance of political power, it undertook to manage the schools in the German interest.

Henry C. Campbell, assistant editor of the Milwaukee Journal, a newspaper that has at no time minced words in exposing and denouncing the disloyalty by which it has been environed, testified, the other day, to facts that

have long been common property in scores of middle western communities, large and small. What he said respecting conditions in Milwaukee might, with few minor changes, be applied to cities and towns of neighboring states.

Because the brewers of Milwaukee are Germans, and are among the most liberal contributors to the German propaganda, and because the average beer saloon is a German agency, the National German-American Alliance could hardly be expected to do less than vigorously oppose prohibition. But its activities were not confined to work in behalf of the brewers. It was ambitious, above all things, to make German the spoken language of the United States. With this accomplished, the road would be wide open for the brewer, the brewery and the saloon keeper; and the alliance made far greater headway, in one section of the country, toward the attainment of its purpose than the great mass of American citizens imagine. As a result of its activities, Mr. Campbell testified, such a condition arose in Wisconsin that a child going to school was forced to study the German language unless the parents presented a written objection. If the child, through the parents' ignorance of the plot, began to study German, the written objection of parents would not then be sufficient to enable the child to cease the study of that language. Nothing short of an appeal to the district school headquarters would, in such circumstances, suffice to liberate the pupil from the imposition.

The superintendent of schools in Wisconsin, Leo Stearn, was, according to Mr. Campbell, actually the head of the German-American Alliance in that State. He had at one time been national vice-president of the organization. After this it will surprise nobody to learn that many of the school teachers under him were filled with Germanism, and that few were inspired by Americanism. The German-American Alliance sent out circulars during political campaigns, Mr. Campbell testified, marking favorably those regarded as friendly to "Deutschtum," and marking as unsatisfactory those who might not be in sympathy with its aims. By controlling elections the alliance could, of course, control the schools and many other important public institutions.

Let it be repeated that the National German-American Alliance, which was and is simply one of the instruments of a pro-German conspiracy in the United States, did not think it necessary, apparently, to withhold from publication its peculiar views concerning persons and things in which the people of the United States might properly be deeply concerned. For example, President Hexamer of the alliance, addressing the Wisconsin branch of the organization in November, 1915, said, according to Mr. Campbell: "We have never had so miserable, weak-kneed and contemptible an Administration as the present. We want to spread German ideals and consider the hyphen as an honor." Another quotation from Herr Hexamer ran: "You have been long suffering under the preaching that you must be assimilated, but we will never descend to an inferior Kultur. We are giving to these people the benefits of German Kultur."

But not, and for this "these people" should be grateful, as they have been giving German Kultur to the unfortunate peoples who have been compelled to take it, for example, the Belgians, Serbians and Poles. It is clear, however, that these would-be benefactors of the American people had their plans all laid for so doing at the first opportunity.

Sarajevo

THE capital of Bosnia is still outwardly a Turkish city. The Austrians have tried to transform and Europeanize it, to keep it as clean as a new pin. But the fez and the turban dominate the streets, despite the impress of Austria upon the government and municipal buildings, the electric trams, the fashionable shops, and the hotels. In Belgrade, it is, or was, a case of a Turk here or a Turk there; muezins did not call to the faithful at the noon hour from forty odd minarets, as at Sarajevo; the faithful did not kneel by the hundreds in reverent response in courtyards and on mosque steps; the streets were not alive with red-fezzed Muhammadans in baggy breeches, or Turkish women in trousers and veils. But Sarajevo has a population which is more than one-half Muhammadan. It has whirling dervishes, stollen, lazy fellows bartering their produce while they squat after the fashion of the East, little pack animals covered from nose to tail with loads of hay or wood, kafanas or coffeehouses buzzing with the gossip of sleek Turks, pounding and tinkering artisans, in sandals, working designs upon brass, copper, and leather, or inlaying with threads of gold and silver. It has, too, the typical bazaar of narrow streets, where one jostles beasts of burden, and hawkers cry their wares, of little open wooden shops and oddly indifferent shopkeepers, and of the same familiar smells, the same repellent sights, and the same endless fascination which has impressed itself upon the somnolent East.

But the Turkish impress is outward rather than intrinsic. Sarajevo, although it has been under both Croatian and Hungarian domination, was once a city within the old Serbian Empire, and the shot which rang throughout the world in 1914 was an ominous reminder that the Pan-Serbian movement is still a potent force. The inhabitants, Muhammadans and Christians alike, belong to the Serbo and Croatian branch of the Slavic race. Bosnian, the language, is almost identical with Serbian. Though the Muhammadans call themselves Turks, they are actually descendants of Slavic Christians converted to Islam during the Muhammadan conquest; but they are not such close adherents of their religion as are the Osmanlis. The Turkish invasion began in the Fifteenth Century and put an end to the Christian overlordship. The city became thoroughly Islamized under the ruthless Ottoman rule, and the Christian church that was allowed to remain was walled in so as not to offend the eyes of the faithful. This little church typified the condition to which the subject Slavic race was reduced. Self-effacement was the price it paid for immunity from persecution. At Easter the Christian festival was observed

within the courtyard of the church. On Easter day, it had for centuries been the custom of the Serbian maidens, just as it is the habit of New York parading Fifth Avenue, to put on something new in the way of finery. But under Muhammadan rule they did not dare show themselves in the streets, so they decked themselves in their gold and silver finery and "enjoyed" a precarious church parade in the circumscribed limits of the courtyard. Out of this habit arose the institution of the Sarajevo marriage market, which survives to this day.

The Austrian has made of Sarajevo a delightful place of resort for the tourist. But the Serbian proper has never ceased to turn longingly to the capital of that Bosnia which was Bismarck's diplomatic palliation for the humiliation of Sadowa and an indirect cause of the world war.

Notes and Comments

JUDGING from the reports from Providence, R. I., and other places, the time is apparently within measurable distance when, unless medical meddling with the public schools shall be checked meanwhile, communities in the United States will have less use for boards of education than for boards of inoculation. Even as matters stand now, pupils are being filled with antitoxin rather than with useful knowledge. And this is not the worst of it. According to Dr. Charles V. Chapin, superintendent of health in Providence, antitoxin fails to work in so many cases that it is now necessary to inoculate the inoculated children with toxin-antitoxin. Something to correct the toxin-antitoxin will, no doubt, be discovered later, if the study hours shall be cut down so as to give the doctors more time for carrying on experiments in the school rooms.

PARIS will soon rival Venice in the number of earth-bags and protective structures which are being erected over her exposed art treasures. It is all the result of the last air raid, of course. Paris has awakened to the need of taking precautions. The "Danse," of Carpeaux, by the Opera, is being surrounded and covered with thick masonry work, while some kind of cement construction has begun at the foot of the colonne Vendôme. At the Arc de Triomphe beams are being disposed so as to protect the high reliefs of the pillars. Notre Dame is assuming the appearance of the cathedrals in the army zone, sacks of earth being piled up the façade. The Porte Saint Denis also is being attended to, and, most precious of all, the Sainte Chapelle is being deprived of her priceless windows, which are to be safely stored away until once more peace reigns in the land. The work of removing the glass has been watched with silent interest by numbers of people.

WITTINGLY or unwittingly, some voters support liquor through delaying the proposed constitutional amendment for prohibition in the United States by arguing that prohibition is solely a state question. It is but history repeated. George Arliss, in his play "Hamilton," makes an analogous point when, as the first Secretary of the Treasury, he dramatically combats legislators who would sacrifice the national honor rather than pass his bill for a central financial system, designed to pay the debts of all the states, instead of defaulting some on a plea of "state rights."

A STRANGE mistake occurred in the reading of the King's speech at the opening of the British Houses of Parliament. By some inadvertence the important passage referring to the new session of the Imperial War Cabinet was left out. Lord Curzon referred to the mistake in his speech in the House of Lords, explaining that "by some unfortunate accident it dropped out of the printed version read by His Majesty from the throne." There is an old saying that mistakes will occur in the best-regulated families, but one is hardly prepared for mistakes in the document particularly prepared to be read by the King from the throne. There was, to say the least of it, carelessness somewhere.

IT is interesting to read the returns from the little town of Somerset, Vt., which voted on the liquor question a few days ago. These returns had to be brought over the mountains by a special messenger before the vote of Windham County could be tabulated, but they were well worth waiting for, since they showed that, after going wet by a vote of 7 to 1 last year, Somerset had gone dry by a vote of 9 to 1 this year.

ONE has known the answer all along, and yet it is as well to have it in black and white from some one in the profession. Are the soldiers of today as good as the soldiers of other wars? This is the question often asked. A British general replies: "During the past three and a half years the world has had the answer, and a finer answer could not have been forthcoming. In the history of the world no men have been tried higher than those who have fought in this war." Anybody with a doubt as to how it would be must have had it dispelled within the first six months of the war. The question was put and answered, overwhelmingly answered, before the Christmas of 1914; the succeeding years have only confirmed the evidence.

THE "astronomical correspondent" of the Berlin Lokalanzeiger publishes an interesting comment on the eleventh verse of the twelfth chapter of the Book of Daniel: "And from the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away, and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days." He thereupon jubilantly proceeds to point out that the period of 1290 days corresponds with the period from August 1, 1914, when war began between Germany and Russia, and February 11, 1918, when Mr. Trotsky declared that the war was at an end. That the war is not precisely at an end, Mr. Trotsky, however, has doubtless already realized. But neither he nor the Lokalanzeiger's correspondent has made any attempt to predict what is to happen forty-five days after February 11, in accordance with the succeeding verse: "Blessed is he that waiteth and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days."